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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON; FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Greece Dims Its Republic

King George Will Return

Other Republics Falter

New Strains Seem Great

U. S. Rises to Vast Needs

Forums Fit the Citizens

GREECE presents the world the negative spectacle of one more republic on its way out of existence. With Premier Panayoti Tsaldaris forced to declare himself for a "republic with a King," War Minister George Kondylis announces an October plebiscite at which it is expected King George II will be recalled by a vote of all factions. George ascended a shaky throne after the death of his father, Constantine, in 1920, but exercised no real power before the republic was proclaimed on March 25, 1924, and became an exile. He is recently divorced, has no great strength. His return signifies merely another distracted people who have not made a go of their republic—The politicians engineer the leap from the frying pan into the fire.

¶ Former Premier Eleutherios Venezilos, who worked in close harmony with President Wilson after the World War, helped Greece to become a republic. After the failure of the recent Venezilos revolution and his flight he pronounced the uprising an anti-monarchist gesture. Both Premier Tsaldaris and War Minister Kondylis, who lead the way back to a king, have been avowed republicans. Their change betokens the tragedy that has occurred in many of the European republics formed after the war; a people inexperienced in self-government have felt themselves unequal to the strain of difficult times and have renounced their newly-won independence in the hope of a saving autocrat—But so far saving autocrats on thrones or dictator seats have proved mainly a false hope.

¶ Greece's disappearance as a republic will be one more solemn warning to all the republics that remain. To assure perpetuation the republics of the world must be able to lift a record of steady and sturdy accomplishment that will be self-protective against the assaults of plotters and disbelievers. The plain fact is that the pathway of the republic has become far more difficult than in former times. When political and economic life was simple, 10 years ago, the citizens of a republic such as the United States had no difficulty in knowing their desires, in choosing their courses, in seeking their ends by the sure methods set up in the republic's forms. Now both politics and economics are involved. People grow confused, and doubt—Nothing is wrong with the American Republic, but Americans must learn better how to use it in mixed times.

¶ Thinking Americans have foreseen the necessity of preserving the Republic as a precious heritage by forestalling its impairment or breakdown in a practical way. They would make it readily, easily equal to the new demands upon it. Through the simple framework of town meetings the 76,000,000 adult Americans are being asked to come to a better understanding of today's governmental and economic problems and a better knowledge of the Republic's means for solving these problems. This is really nothing more than the earnest citizens of the Republic discovering to themselves how the Republic performs efficiently under changed conditions. No inadequacy is found in the Republic's crisis-forged machinery—It is merely that the machinists must become wider masters of their tools.

¶ United States Commissioner of Education John W. Studebaker is the originator of the chief nation-wide system of public forums. His idea lifted him into the commissionership. He says the contribution education can make to the solution of America's baffling postwar problems saves democracy. American citizens can be enabled to deal intelligently with the economic and social complexities. He launched the experimental forum in Des Moines, Iowa, in January, 1933, and the five-year project is scoring enormous success. There will be forum centers through the nation. Carnegie Foundation will contribute first cost of machinery. The ablest thinkers, giving facts, not opinions, will be the speakers—The people must evolve their own opinions.

¶ These forums seem at this time the simplest method for bringing the American people to their great task. The serious business before the people is to make themselves equal to their Republic and their Republic wholly sufficient unto themselves. The new duty is a priceless privilege. The Republic has stood its citizens in perfect stead in every great crisis since they became a nation, will make them a greater nation still. It is hallowed in prayer and blood and tradition; assured in a spiritual vision that repeatedly has merged human experience into the light. It is the American's unemotional but inestimable heritage and portion. It is the bulwark of his individualism—It involves, as a sure inner sense persuades him, his salvation and his destiny.

Wallace Proves Willing To Assure Moderation Of AAA Potato Control Act

Farmers Are Warned of Menace in Control to Permanent Market

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 — The New Deal was accused by two non-partisan organizations today of leading the farmer into paths of control that may react dangerously on him.

In a study of the livestock industry made for the Brookings Institution by D. A. Fitzgerald, formerly of Iowa State College, farmers were warned against supporting an AAA program calling for reductions in the hog supply large enough to cause any very large shift in the consumers' demand for pork.

"For a short period of time a large reduction may not have any permanent ill effects; but over a longer period it seems probable that the gross value of the hog crop would decline," the study concludes.

New Step to Socialism

The American Liberty League, meanwhile, blamed the Administration for the newly enacted potato control system which it described as "another step toward Socialism." The study points out that the demand for drastic potato control was brought about by overproduction coupled with curtailment of cotton, tobacco and peanut acreage in the South.

In both Mr. Fitzgerald's report and another issued by the Brookings Institution, written by Dr. John D. Black, professor of economics at Harvard University, on the dairying

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Secretary Says New Law on 'Spuds' Will Be Sensibly Handled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STORRS, Conn., Sept. 16—Reassurance that the Warren Potato Act will not prove as tyrannical as some of its provisions would indicate was given by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, in an interview here.

The Secretary appeared to agree with the justice of the furore of criticism that has greeted the act, for he indicated that the law may be modified later if it proves unworkable, and promised the act will be administered with "good sense."

The Secretary, who was in Storrs for a conference of agricultural economists from 12 northeastern states, made this comment in an interview. The bill, he pointed out, does not go into effect until Dec. 1, 1935, and this year's New England crop can be marketed without a tax.

May Extend Conferences

The conference here, Secretary Wallace said, is the last of four held in different sections of the United States to bring together and analyze data secured in research by experiment stations and extension services. They worked to answer the question of what changes in crops should be made in their areas to bring about the best farm management and to conserve soil fertility. The studies are incomplete and there is likelihood they will be continued.

No specific recommendations were made by the conference here but the underlying thought seemed to be that each area should be encour-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 8)

Eastern States Exposition Offers Latest Features

Honors Divided Between Children and Governors on Second Day

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 16—With bands blaring and buildings gayly splashed with red, white and blue bunting, the Eastern States Exposition went into its second day today as 20,000 people stormed the fair-ground gates.

It was Governor's and Children's Day according to the program, but while a few attractions were for the eyes of chief executives, by far the greater part of the program was devoted to the boys and girls of New England.

Treasured pasteboards gladly relinquished, the first attraction to greet the eye and ear of Jimmy or Jane is a miniature railway whose whistle drowns out the blaring bands, so far as youngsters are concerned, and whose carriages can hold 2½ pecks of towheads apiece—with a little space left for portlier governors.

Gems of Architecture

In Storrowtown, the model New England village set up in one corner of the fair grounds, governors were again at a disadvantage if they wished to see Boy and Girl Scout exhibits set up in the long carriage shed outside the barn. They must duck if they would inspect the birdhouses and handy implements made by the Boy Scouts or the needlework and pincushions fashioned by Girl Scouts.

Storrowton Village has been open all summer and tourists have come

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Wagner Labor Act Gets First Test In Rhode Island Upset

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 16—The threatened Rhode Island textile strike presents the first test of the bargaining clause in the Wagner labor dispute bill.

This was the opinion of Joseph Sylvia, Rhode Island organizer of the United Textile Workers of America, who along with thousands of textile workers in this section anxiously awaited the effects of the federal mediators' meeting, which gets under way tonight.

The current problem has arisen over the charge by workers in the Wanskuck and other mills that employers refuse to recognize the collective bargaining clause under the Wagner bill. Joined with the Wanskuck employees today were the Paragon Mills in Olneyville, home of one of the several Wanskuck plants. The dispute takes on a political angle since Senator Jesse H. Metcalf (R) of Rhode Island is one of the Wanskuck owners.

Leander J. Harding and Carl E. L. Gill, representatives of the National Textile Relations Board, are scheduled to meet in Olneyville tonight with a committee representing Wanskuck workers from plants in North Providence, North Smithfield and Olneyville.

Mr. Gill has been selected because of his success in bringing peace to other labor conflicts. Tomorrow, the Government men will attempt to arrange a conference with the Wanskuck employers.

Thursday night is the deadline offered by the Rhode Island textile workers before they will declare a general strike.

Germany Seen Making Gap In Sanctions Plan

Neutrality Announcement Might Be Changed to Aid for Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 16—Throughout Sunday and today the sub-committee of five of the League Council has been working on proposals for submission to Italy and Ethiopia.

Competent opinion is that the recommendations will first be placed before the members of the League Council for full approval, so that if they are eventually rejected by either Ethiopia or Italy they can at once be transformed into the official report of the Council. Automatically under Article XII parties to the dispute would thus be debarred from making war for three months.

Under Articles XII and XV the interdiction of war is formal and without limits.

Should this prohibition be ignored the problem of "sanctions" would immediately arise under Article XVI.

Magnificent Response

Perplexing though the practical questions before the League—especially that of sanctions—have proved to be, there is unreserved rejoicing in all circles at the magnificent response of League members to the British lead against aggression.

Be it understood that the debate just concluded in the Assembly was

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Princess Juliana Opens Vital Netherlands Canal

Coal-Mining Area Served By 10-Year Project; Cost, $27,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MAASTRICHT, Neth., Sept. 16—Princess Juliana, with her mother, Queen Wilhelmina, today declared open to shipping the great industrial canal which bears her name, the Juliana Canal.

Just 10 years ago the Princess assisted in the initial preparations for this great Meuse canalization plan. In May, last year, she opened a section of the canal between the two Meuse villages of Maasbracht and Born.

Serves Coal Area

Juliana Canal meets an urgent need of the coal-mining district in South Limburg. It is 34 kilometers (21½ miles) long, and called for an expenditure of some 40,000,000 florins ($27,000,000). The engineers had to build three sets of huge locks, several harbor works, railway works and 10 bridges across the waterway.

The canal will, it is said, help considerably toward the industrial development of South Limburg. It provides not only much improved transportation for the mines, but offers a quicker way for French and Belgian traffic over Netherlands territory.

Built for Barges

The Juliana Canal is navigable for river barges up to 2000 tons, with a maximum length of 330 feet, a maximum width of 40 feet and a maximum draft of nine feet. The locks have a passage width of 46 feet and a depth of 12 feet. The lock chambers are some 450 feet long and 53 feet wide.

So the locks can hold a tug and a 2000-ton ship, or a tug and four barges of 600 tons each. The latter type is the sort of barge most used in the canal from Maastricht to the Belgian industrial center at Liége.

By a Staff Artist

Route of Canal

From Lower Limburg Coal Region, It Reaches Industrial Meuse

Reich Bans Jews From Citizenship

Hitler's Reichstag Speech Prelude to Enactment of Three New Laws

Swastika Adopted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 16—Adolf Hitler's declaration at Nuremberg that Germany does not want to concern herself with what is not her business is regarded by foreign observers here as showing Der Führer's intention to stand outside the Italo-Ethiopian quarrel.

But it is asked, what exactly does he mean? If the League should decide to boycott Italian goods, then Germany could not help being mixed up in the business. For if she ignored the boycott she would be helping Italy and if she refused to send goods to either party she would be helping the League.

Memel

Meanwhile, it is evident from Herr Hitler's speech that he doesn't intend to allow the League to forget that there is such a place as Memel in its intensity over Ethiopia.

But his phrase "it would be a praiseworthy act" for the League to ensure the proper working of the autonomy guarantee in Memel, is taken as an indication that he does not want to embarrass the guarantor powers, Britain, France and Italy, too much at the present critical moment.

Generally speaking, in fact informed comment takes the view that home policy played a chief part in yesterday's Reichstag proceedings. As regards foreign affairs, Der Führer reiterated Germany's desire for peace, his concern over Memel and dislike of Bolshevism. But his chief object was to serve as an introduction to new decrees depriving Jews of citizenship rights and making the Swastika the flag of the official Reich and the national emblem.

Three Drastic Laws

Subsequent to Der Führer's Reichstag speech, Reichstag President Hermann Wilhelm Göring presented the three new laws about as follows:

1. The colors of the Reich shall be black, white and red and the flag of the Reich and nation, as well as the commercial emblem, shall be the swastika of the National Socialist Party. The Führer with the War Minister are designated to decide the war flag.

2. The citizens of the Reich are defined as those of German or racially related blood (who have proved themselves servants of the Reich) and such shall be given a letter which gives the bearer citizenship privileges. The act divides the country into members of the state who enjoy its protection and those who are its citizens.

3. A law entitled "Protection of Blood and Honor" provides that marriages between Germans and Jews are forbidden and renders null and void the marriage of a German with one of Jewish blood contracted abroad.

"Crime" of Being German

Referring briefly to Memel—which it was alleged had been robbed from Germany years after the peace treaties, Herr Hitler declared that the robbery was legalized by the League of Nations with only one restraint and that was the guarantee of autonomy to Memel Germans. Yet today, "a great nation (that is Ger-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

New Steps Taken To Avert Strike In Soft Coal Mines

Incidentally First Court Test on Guffey Act Opens in District of Columbia

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Soft coal operators and miners undertook new negotiations today in an effort to reach an agreement on wages and hours and avert a strike in the industry.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—The prelude to a political Constitution Day was spoken here today before black-robed justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

John Dickinson, Assistant Attorney General, was the man who spoke the prelude, and he did it in defending the constitutionality of the Guffey Coal Act, one of the most far-reaching measures in the long gamut of new deal legislation.

Of the thousands of Constitution Day statements heard in every state of the nation tomorrow, some attacking, some defending, the New Deal, none will probably be given with greater seriousness than Mr. Dickinson's legal brief today.

First Litigation

Frederick H. Wood of New York, who argued the famous Schechter case which led to the collapse of NRA, represented the plaintiff, James Walter Carter, president of the Carter Coal Company. It was the first litigation on this important measure to be argued in court. Mr. Dickinson asked that the case be thrown out on the ground that it was premature, attempting to forestall an injunction before the act takes effect.

Mr. Dickinson asserted the law carries no threat of immediate and irreparable injury to the plaintiff company. There was no immediate possibility, he argued, that the tax authorized by the law would be assessed against defendants since it cannot be imposed before Nov. 1.

Neither the code to regulate the industry nor price schedules could be established before the coal commission is named, Mr. Dickinson contended.

Constitutional Issues

The Guffey Coal Act suit is the first of half a dozen big constitutional issues that are now headed for the Supreme Court, some of which are sure to be decided before the 1936 election. This aspect of the situation was to be stressed by many speakers on Constitution Day tomorrow as a cause for examining the whole structure of American government.

Constitution Day was being made the occasion for attacks on the New Deal by Republican and anti-Administration forces. Among these were the conservative southern Democrats led by John H. Kirby of Texas, who is chairman of the newly created "southern committee to uphold the Constitution." He has just opened a direct attack on Mr. Roosevelt as an underminer of American traditions. Mr. Kirby has committees now in 16 southern states, he announces, with 50,000 signed supporters. He has the backing of Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, he states, and proposes to start an active fight to send anti-new-deal delegates to the 1936 Democratic National Convention.

[The effect of Guffey Coal Bill suits on the Kentucky soft coal fields: Page 5.]

The Monitor Index

Monday, Sept. 16, 1935

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Boston and New England News—Pages 2-3
Sports—Page 6
Financial—Pages 8 and 9

Features

Radio Timetable 2
Boston Events 2
Weather 2
Art Exhibitions 6
The Home Forum 7
"Replenish the earth" 7
The Children's Page 10
Short-Wave Radio 13
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures 13
Christian Science Services on Radio ... 13
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

Seeking Way Out of Soft Coal Dispute

Wide World

Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor

John L. Lewis, President of United Mine Workers of America

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor

Duncan Kennedy, Chairman of Coal Operators Association

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, Sept. 16

Italo-Ethiopian—Geneva Watches Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Sober week-end thought here was fixed on the utterances of Hitler. Should he carry out his interpreted plan to refrain from interfering with the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, Germany would presumably continue to ship goods to Italy even if sanctions were imposed by the League.

Moreover, should Germany convert Hitler's verbal attacks on Lithuania into an effort to regain Memel—France would consider the German peril more instant than Italy's advance on Ethiopia. France, the argument runs, would need Italy's support to confront Germany.

These apprehensions watered down, somewhat, last week's swiftly mobilized ardor for sanctions. The subcommittee of the Council meanwhile continued working on its report. Should that report be approved by the Council and rejected by either of the hostile parties, Article 12 thereupon debars war during a period. Should war commence, sanctions immediately would arise under Article 16.

Small nations back League: Page 1.

Hitler—Steers Clear of African Crisis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NUREMBERG, Ger.—A motorized, fast-moving unit of Germany's prideful army today conducted a sham attack before Adolf Hitler. But more momentous were yesterday's pronouncements of Der Führer, which still echo in Europe's chancelleries. He said in substance:

The powers need not fear Germany's new army, which threatens no one and merely preserves German freedom. Germany will not interfere in international questions "not directly affecting us." (This is thought to indicate Hitler's intention of standing clear of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.)

Germans in Memel are tortured and worse maltreated than criminals elsewhere. Lithuania "must be admonished with all possible means to hold to the minority treaties." . . . Any Communist International efforts to gain foothold in Germany will be curbed in the most radical fashion. . . . New laws relative to Jews will "reach an amicable relation between them and the German people."

These laws were thereupon unanimously approved by the Reichstag. They deprive Jews of German citizenship and the right to fly any but the Jewish white and blue colors, and forbid German-Jewish marriages. The swastika flag was then made the official German flag.

Der Führer speaks: Page 4.

Balloons—Two in Race Drift Sighted

WARSAW (AP)—Officials in the Gordon Bennett international balloon race assumed this afternoon that all 13 entries must have crossed the Russo-Polish border but apprehended that they might be blown back again.

Russian weather reports showed winds over central Russia to be blowing westward and northwestward.

At 11 a. m., a white balloon—either American or Polish—was sighted over Smolensk, Russia.

The Kosciuszko, until now the only identified balloon, was sighted at 11:40 at Lycoce, 280 miles east of Warsaw, drifting eastward.

Macedonians—Bulgaria Suppresses a Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria—A faction of Macedonian patriots has been suppressed by the Bulgarian Government. Known as the Protogueroffist group, the leaders were branded as Communists and arrested. The Government charged that a Soviet was to be set up in Bulgaria, directed from Moscow.

This suppression heaped more coals on the inflamed Yugoslav-Bulgarian quarrel over Macedonia. The present Government had risen to power by overthrowing a group who went far toward smoothing out this dispute. Once in control, Macedonian terrorism was allowed to break out afresh, directed against Yugoslavia.

The present suppression of a more peaceful group paves the way for further anti-Yugoslav activities. It eliminates a faction which had opposed both the present Government and the terrorist leaders.

AAA—Price Raising Disapproved

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—In the field of dairying and livestock, the AAA has accomplished but little, it is declared in reports of the Brookings Institution published today. The reports warned against driving prices to artificial and excessively high levels, lest the effect react adversely by turning consumers to substitutes.

In one report, Dr. John D. Black of Harvard said that the dairying plans tended to make prices inflexible, in direct contradiction to the general recovery policy of keeping them flexible. Although pioneer in the drafting of production control plans, Dr. Black said "little had been accomplished outside reducing excess cattle and eliminating diseased animals."

In the livestock report, the major contribution of the AAA in this field is said to be measured, not by what was tangibly accomplished, but by what would have happened if the drought had not come along. Had there been no drought, the beneficial effect on prices would have been much more apparent, according to the report.

Pershing—Honored at Saint Mihiel

SAINT MIHIEL, France (AP)—Gen. John J. Pershing—dubbed "the American Lafayette"—received a medal today from grateful Saint Mihiel citizens. They planted an oak tree in his honor and renewed expressions of gratitude for their deliverance 17 years ago.

Almost the whole town turned out for the ceremony despite a steady rain. The General was a guest of honor at a City Hall reception, attended by French and American officials and war veterans.

Poland—Fourth Liner Sails

GYDNIA, Poland (AP)—Poland's fourth liner, the new 14,400-ton trans-Atlantic motorship Pilsudski, was on her way for New York today on her maiden voyage with a full passenger list.

Gala excursion trains had brought Poles from all parts of the country

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Mayor Seeks Resignation Of Fin. Com. Head

Names Former Harvard President to Head Board to Examine Reports

Boston Today—*also sees*—Curley leave for Springfield fair, remain silent in battle—Farnum hail probe as "handwriting on wall" of vital clean-up—Cape Cod Canal close for five days—Sprinklers demanded for hospital fire traps following $10,000 night blaze—Joyce Kilmer school announced.

***Mansfield*—Demands Speedy Ouster of Sullivan**

Mayor Mansfield today sought the resignation of E. Mark Sullivan as chairman of the Boston Finance Commission. The Mayor flatly demanded the resignation, either voluntarily or through the demand of Governor Curley. It was the outstanding development in another day of the fast-moving political feud raging between the Chief Executive of the State and the Mayor of the Commonwealth's principal city.

Simultaneously, the Mayor named A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University and chairman of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, to select a committee "of whomever he may choose to examine these matters (referring to recent Finance Commission reports) and make a report in which Boston residents may have complete confidence."

This was regarded by political observers as being an adroit move. Few prominent citizens enjoy the reputation for integrity and acumen that Mr. Lowell commands, and whether the report is made or not, the Mayor's apparent desire for it will doubtless carry weight with many.

The Mayor based his demand for Mr. Sullivan's resignation on a statement quoted in newspapers in which Mr. Sullivan is reported as having said, "the trouble with Mayor Mansfield is that he is either ignorant or stupid." He was also credited with other harsh remarks. These, in the opinion of the Mayor, plainly indicate that Mr. Sullivan cannot render impartial and just service.

Mr. Sullivan's appointment to the Finance Commission was approved by the Executive Council last Jan. 9. He was one of the first Curley appointees and filled a vacancy created by the Governor on the grounds that several former Finance Commission members had legal connection with matters then under investigation. Mr. Sullivan's salary is $5000 yearly.

***Feud*—Curley-Mansfield Dispute Is Smoldering**

Governor Curley was not at the State House today, hence contributed nothing to the fuel that has kept his current fight with Mayor Mansfield on the front pages for the past few days. The Governor attended the opening of the Eastern States Exposition in Springfield today, but yesterday he opened up an aspect in the battle which caused comment among political leaders today.

The Governor declared that Mansfield was opening fire at him in order to pave the way for a gubernatorial or senatorial campaign of his own next year. The Mayor promptly disclaimed such intent, but the suggestion left an opening for speculation today.

Reasonable opinion held that the Mayor probably meant what he said when he said he wasn't a candidate for anything "except to end Governor Curley's political career." It was pointed out that the Mayor still has two years to serve at a salary of $20,000 a year—more than that offered in either office mentioned. He would have nothing to gain, observers pointed out, in resigning and running for another office next year.

State Senator Henry Parkman Jr., a Republican leader, supported this view today.

"I do not see," he said, "how the Mayor would fit into the political picture today as a candidate. He is the only man now in a position to bring action against the Governor.

"We failed in our attempt to investigate the Governor in the Legislature," he asserted. "You may be sure the Republicans would welcome any legal action by the Mayor.

"The Mayor has the facilities to bring the Governor into court. He could bring civil action against the E. L. Dolan Corporation and in the process of a trial the Governor would be forced to appear in court or take the rap as the evidence of such an investigation would indicate."

***Farnum*—He Forecasts The 'Writing on the Wall'**

Extremely interested in the Curley-Mansfield controversy is George R. Farnum. When the investigation of profits made from sale of land for the Sumner Tunnel was started, Mr. Farnum became special counsel for the Boston Finance Commission. When Mr. Curley became Governor he altered the Finance Commission membership to include his political allies and Mr. Farnum was promptly dropped as counsel.

For three months his report on the affairs was kept bottled up. It was

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Boston Day . . . Curley, Farnum, Canal, Fire . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

only when the Legislature received it that the public became cognizant of some of its imputations.

Mr. Farnum, a former Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, and more presently chairman of the committee on ethics for the American Bar Association, has repeatedly demanded that the tunnel land taking matter be pushed to a conclusion.

In the Curley-Mansfield fiasco he sees some assurance that it will be pushed to the utmost. Today he commented on what might be expected:

"In the days of Belshazzar there came a mysterious hand, which wrote on the walls of his banquet hall of the coming of a day of reckoning. History repeats itself. Today indications are not lacking that the same strange messenger of fate is beginning to inscribe again an ominous prophecy of retribution to come.

"I know that when the Mayor's investigation of the Dolan transaction is complete, it will be the beginning of the day of accountability for those who have long exploited the people of this community.

"The next step will be to elect an attorney-general with the energy, independence and courage to make a thorough-going investigation it to the rackets of all kinds that thrive in Massachusetts and with the purpose of catching more than a few small fry.

Canal—It's Closed To Traffic for a Few Days

Those who have enjoyed driving down to the new Cape Cod bridges since they were opened this summer to watch the big New York boat steam by will miss the sight this week. The canal was closed early this morning and will not reopen for any marine traffic until Friday or Saturday. Reason: Installation of the lift span for the new railroad bridge at Buzzard's Bay.

The New York boat goes through the canal about 9:30 every evening. Hundreds have driven down to park near the two spans and walk up to see the boat. Others have lined the banks, while still more have stood on the shore at Mattapoisett to watch the boat's pin points of light glide silently into old Buzzard's Bay.

While the canal is closed, ships will be routed around the Cape, adding some 70 miles to New York and southern points. It is the first time since the Federal Government took over the canal in 1928 that it has been closed to navigation for such a long period.

Previous closures have been necessitated by ice obstructions.

Fire—Hospital Blaze Brings Severe Criticism

Last night a serious fire raged through a 40-year-old wooden structure in the women's section of the Boston State Hospital in Mattapan, which housed 85 inmates. Collected action of attendants, policemen and firemen resulted in all being led to safety, but Boston today sternly demanded explanations for conditions which allowed such an obvious fire trap to house those under treatment for mental conditions.

Blame for the hazardous fire conditions at the hospital was today placed upon the shoulders of the State Legislature by Dr. Winfield Overholser, State Commissioner of Mental Diseases.

"For the last 10 years," he asserted, "I have sought funds from the General Court for installation of sprinklers. Only this year did they appropriate $26,000 for the purpose and the work has not yet been completed."

Dr. Overholser revealed that he is negotiating with the Federal Government for $96,000. This sum he hopes to add to state funds to install sprinklers in all state hospitals.

He will ask the Governor to allot $10,000 from the extraordinary fund for restoration of the burned building.

Trees'—School Named After Author of Poem

One August day in 1913 Joyce Kilmer left his desk in the New York Times, took the evening train to Larchmont. Up the street to his home he observed a beautiful elm tree which had often impressed itself upon his vision.

This night an idea, long unfolding, took form. He went into his house, composed a 12-line poem, named it "Trees." It touched a responsive chord in the thought of all mankind.

Today in Cemetery 608 at Seringes et Nesles in the Province of Aisne is a headstone which reads: "Sergeant Joyce Kilmer, A. E. F. Killed In Action, Ourcq, July 30, 1918."

In Larchmont they have regretfully cut down the old elm; but even as this memento passed, Boston today announced a new and more enduring one. Now ready for the opening of school two weeks hence is the new Joyce Kilmer elementary school in West Roxbury.

Modern, thoroughly equipped, Boston's School Committee hopes it will long foster those qualities so poignently expressed in Joyce Kilmer's best-known poem.

Ethiopia—Another 'Scoop' Suddenly Scuttled

In the newspaper business few stories are believed to have the appeal that lies in publishing an "eye-witness account" of some matter currently in the popular notice. That's why travelers returning from Ethiopia are big news these days; and that's why at least one Boston reporter's face beamed brightly today when he heard that Dr. Fred J. Goodell, vice-president of the American Board of Commissions for Foreign Missions, had just returned to his Brookline home from a tour of Africa.

Our reporter friend whiffed the ozone, smelled a scoop.

"Yes," admitted Dr. Goodell, "I traveled all over Africa, was there for several months, had time to study African conditions thoroughly." . . . Upward soared the reporter's spirits. In his grasp was an eye-witness account of the Italo-Ethiopian aggression. Questions quickly formed on his lips. . . . "But, would you believe it," finished Dr. Goodell, "the only place I didn't touch was Ethiopia. I just skirted the country, never stepped inside. . . ."

Out of the window wafted the reporter's scoop. It was just one of those things.

Resettlement—State Program Still Unsettled

Roger F. Clapp, Massachusetts resettlement administrator, is wondering these days just whom the Government's rural resettlement program is supposed to affect. While Mr. Clapp and his cohorts have been resettled three times during the short course of two months, the Massachusetts farmers who might have been moved as a result of the program are on the same sub-marginal lands as they were on July 1.

Previous to that time, when the Rural Resettlement Administration was established, farmers had been aided by the Rural Rehabilitation Division of the FERA. But the new government agency, under the chieftainship of Rexford G. Tugwell, planned a more widespread program of aid for the farmers.

Since then, said Mr. Clapp, "things have not gone so well." Strongly contrasting theories as to just how the farmer can be resettled, advanced by Dr. Tugwell's underlings, have delayed the whole program. Meantime, the Massachusetts office has moved from Franklin Street in July, to Federal Street in August and now it has made a final jump to the Massachusetts State Agricultural College at Amherst.

"It is expedient that we locate near the farmers," said Mr. Clapp.

Character is the only asset needed for aid under the Resettlement Administration, which is the third stage in the governmental agencies for direct aid to the farmer. The other two are Federal Land Bank and the Production Credit Administration, of which require tangible assets for loans.

Plans for resettlement—the shifting of farms from sub-marginal land to productive lands and the establishment of farm co-operatives to speed the distribution of crops at prices yielding a fair return—will probably be deliberated at Washington during the winter months and the new program started next spring.

Farmers Are Warned Of Control Dangers

(Continued from Page 1)

situation, attention is called to the danger of pressure by political and group interests to bring about artificially high price levels which might eventually react adversely to the producers themselves.

Show Control Ineffective

Both point to the ineffectiveness of government control in these two fields. Dr. Black states that scarcely one important milk market is today operating satisfactorily under its licenses and he sees little prospect of successful enforcement unless terms can be drawn up so as to be reasonably acceptable to all interests.

The livestock report estimates that the AAA corn-hog program has increased the total money income of producers only about 7 per cent. The major part of the price increases in the industry he attributes to the drought.

The author of the report is disturbed by the increasing emphasis the AAA is putting on the "parity price" formula.

Sees Danger for Farmer

"Farmers at the present time," he says, "do not generally feel that parity prices for hogs are desirable, but the continued emphasis on such prices and all the publicity of the AAA may in time make farmers feel that they are entitled under all conditions to parity prices for their livestock.

"Solely from their own point of view," he warns, "producers should hesitate greatly before supporting a program calling for reductions in supply large enough to cause any very large shift in consumers' demand for pork."

Although a number of old-line Republicans voted for potato control, the Liberty League says its enactment was the result of a network woven by the AAA. "The original AAA act provided for seven basic commodities. Now there are 15," says the statement. "It will be impossible to stop at this point.

Sees Bootleg Potatoes

"If, through the subterfuge of taxation, the Federal Government may limit or prevent the production of potatoes on a farm, then it may, by the same subterfuge, take complete control of agriculture, mining, etc., in all the states, and in the language of Mr. Justice McReynolds, 'the Constitution is gone.'"

Among the reasons why the Liberty League holds the potato act "arbitrary, unreasonable, uneconomic, and of doubtful constitutionality" are these:

1. It attempts to control production of potatoes through a punitive tax of questionable validity.
2. It is intended to benefit large commercial growers of potatoes but will harass several million small growers and burden the entire consuming population.
3. To present excessive costs of many articles of food will be added higher prices for a staple commodity upon which the poorer classes are absolutely dependent.
4. Bootlegging will be unavoidable despite fines up to $1000 and jail sentences up to one year.

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Boston Events

Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Concord. In Veterans Building, Walden Street, Concord. 8.

Theaters

"MACBETH" (Plymouth). Gladys Cooper, Philip Merivale, Kenneth MacKenna and Alexandra Carlisle. 8:30.

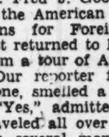
Movies

MODERN — "Steamboat Round the Bend," with Will Rogers. 2, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. "The Irish in Us," with Pat O'Brien and James Cagney.

EXETER—Zasu Pitts and Guy Kibbee in "Going Highbrow." 2:10, 5:05, 7:54. "Front Page Woman."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The Gay Deception," with Francis Lederer and Frances Dee. Fenway, 3:20, 4:54, 7:32, 10:08. Paramount, 10:30 a. m., 1:22, 4:00, 6:36, 9:43. "Bordertown," with Gracie Allen and George Burns.

FINE ARTS—"Neil Gwyn," with Anna Neagle and Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 1:40, 3:45, 5:48, 7:40, 9:45. "Mists of the Ocean." "Hindu Holiday," "In a Monastery Garden," technicolor settings to Ketelby's music. "Mickey Plays Papa."



BOSTON—"Superspeed," A young inventor fights against the octupus-like grip of a great automotive trust. Thrilling speedboat race. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, 10:30. Stage: Vincent Lopez and his orchestra; Stan Kavanaugh, famous jugglar; Sophie Tucker.

KEITH MEMORIAL—"Top Hat," with Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire, beginning its third week here. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Jack London's "Call of the Wild," with Clark Gable, Loretta Young, Jack Oakie and a new dog star, the St. Bernard "Buck." Orpheum at 9:30 a. m. Both theaters at 12:30, 2:45, 5:05, 7:30, 9:50

METROPOLITAN — "Two for Tonight." Tuneful musical production with Bing Crosby, Joan Bennett and Mary Boland. 11 a. m., 1:20, 3:53, 6:18, 8:44, 11:10. Stage: Major Bowes's Prize Winning Radio Amateurs.

TREMONT—"Les Miserables," and "Lightning Strikes Twice," 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Scotty Finds a Home," color cartoon: "Going Places," with Lowell Thomas; "Tomorrow's Champions"; Thelma Todd and Patsy Kelly in "Sing, Sister, Sing"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

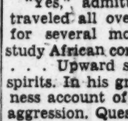
UPTOWN—"Jaina," 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. "Every Night at Eight."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"The 39 Steps," Peacetime spy story by John Buchan. With Robert Donat in tense and amusing moments. 3:35, 6:35, 9:45. "Lady Tubbs."

UNIVERSITY—"The 39 Steps." 3:20, 6:25, 9:25. "Lady Tubbs.

Music

COMMUNITY CHORUS—Outer South End ERA group. Grant A. M. E. Church. 139 Vernon Street. 8.



Other Events

FREE ERA LECTURE—"India," by Prof. Boyd Tucker, with movies. Music by ERA Orchestra. Richard Haggerty, director. Charlestown Branch Library. 7:30.

"SUCCESSFUL MEAL PLANNING"—Free lecture by Helen Duff. Music by ERA String Trio. East Boston Branch Library. 7:45.

TERCENTENARY PROGRAM—Beside Frog Pond on the Common. Music, movies, community singing. 8.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Round Table and Reunion. Lecture by Arthur H. Merritt on "Gaspe and Labrador." Community singing. 3 Joy Street. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

ERA CONCERT BAND—Plays in Common Tercentenary Program, beside Frog Pond. 2.

Other Events

OLD AND NEW BOSTON DAY—Special program of speeches and music, in connection with similar program in Boston, England. Linked by radio. Joint singing of national anthem. Vicar of St. Botolph's Church in Boston, England, will be present on the Common, Parkman Bandstand. 3.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance by Miss Maginnis: Greek Art. 11 a. m.

OUTDOOR SKETCHING CLASS—Free ERA instruction. Group meets on Fenway, opposite Sears Roebuck & Co. 3.

KIWANIS CLUB—"Government and Business." Talk by R. B. Wilson of the Babson Statistical Organization. Boston City Club. 12:15.

ADVERTISING CLUB—Opening meeting of season. Plans for year to be outlined. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

Today's Program High Lights

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
7:15 WAAB, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:00 WBZ, "Fibber McGee and Molly," comedy sketch; soloists; orchestra.
8:15 WMEX, "Five Star Final," dramatizations of the news.
8:30 WEEI, Margaret Speaks, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra; Jan Pearce, tenor.
9:00 WNAC, Radio Theater: "Leah Kleschna," with Judith Anderson.
9:30 WEEI, Grace Moore, soprano; Josef Pasternack's Orchestra.
10:00 WBZ, Ray Knight's Cuckoo Hour: comedy variety program; soloists; players and orchestra.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ, Address, Frank O. Lowden, "Is the Constitution Outworn?"
11:00 WAAB, Address, Joseph Shouse, "Breathing Spells."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

	990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-505m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Al Pearce's Gang..	Baseball game....	Sporting Matinee..
5:15	Agricultural reports..	"Grandpa Burton"	Football School..	Sporting Matinee..
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	"Orchestralia".....	"Jack Armstrong"..	Sporting Matinee..
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Speaker; news.....	Tito Guizar.....	Sporting Matinee..
6:00	"Supper Show".....	Evening Tattler..	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Healy's Stamp Club..	Features; news....	Sport comment....	"Bobby Benson".....
6:30	News; features.....	Speaker; soloist...	Political talk....	Minute Men; talk
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	The Desert Kid....	Soloist; quartet....	Concert Miniatures
7:00	Joe Rines's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	Just Entertainm'nt	News Service.....
7:15	"Tony and Gus".....	"Uncle Ezra"; sk..	Reports; feature..	H. V. Kaltenborn..
7:30	"Lum and Abner".....	After Dinner Revue	"Singin' Sam".....	Radio School.....
7:45	"Paradise" sketch....	Sports Outlook....	Boake Carter, news	Soloist; organ....
8:00	"Fibber McGee and	Joe Venuti's Or-	Guy Lombardo and	ERA Opera Orches-
8:15	Molly"; comedy....	chestra; soloist..	his orchestra....	tra and Chorus..
8:30	Paris Musicale: solo-	Margaret Speaks:	"1-Night Stands":	Raffaelo Martino,
8:45	ists; orchestra....	chorus; orchestra	"Pick and Pat"...	conductor.....
9:00	Greater Minstrels:	Gypsies Orchestra;	Radio Theater:	Varieties: comedy;
9:15	soloists; orchestra..	Jan Pearce.....	"Leah Kleschna,"	soloists; orch....
9:30	Network dramatic	Grace Moore, sop.;	with Judith An-	Kiwanis speaker..
9:45	sketch; music.....	Pasternack's Or.	derson.....	News Service.....
10:00	Ray Knight's Cuckoo	Lullaby Lady:	Crusaders talk....	Wayne King and
10:15	Hour: comedy sketch	quartet; orchestra	Elkins's Orchestra	his orchestra.....
10:30	Address, "Is the Con-	Meredith Wilson's	Dramatized news..	Mendoza Melodies:
10:45	stitution Outworn?"	Orchestra.....	Spotlight revue...	orchestra.....
11:00	Reports; Ranny Weeks	Forecasts; news..	News Service.....	Jouett Shouse.....
11:15	and his orchestra...	Sports; Vincent	Murphy's Orch....	Mesgner's Orch....
11:30	Al Donahue and his	Lopez's Orchestra	Earl Hill and his	Jerry Freeman and
11:45	orchestra.....	NBC organist.....	orchestra.....	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WNAC, From Mayor's Office, City Hall, Boston.
11:15 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:30 WBZ, George Hessberger's Bavarian Orchestra; soloists.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; soloists; orchestra.
1:45 WEEI, Music Guild: Chamber music recital.
3:00 WBZ, Boston Common Tercentenary program from Parkman Bandstand and old Boston, England; speakers; presentation; music.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Detroit baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 WEEI, Civic Orchestra of Boston, Harry E. Dickson, conductor; network concert.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC, "Lavender and Old Lace"; soloists; popular orchestra.
8:00 WAAB, Little Symphony Orchestra, Philip James, conductor; Arturo De Filippi, tenor.
8:00 WBZ, Crime Clues: Spencer Dean mystery drama.
8:00 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Oliver Wakefield, comedian; soloists.
8:15 WMEX, "Five Star Final"; news dramatizations.
9:30 WEEI, Eddy Duchin and his orchestra in talent contest.
9:30 WBZ, National Constitution Day program; address, Albert C. Ritchie.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists; glee clubs; Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Studio Party: Sigmund Romberg and Deems Taylor; soloists; chorus; concert orchestra.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ, WBZA Players: drama, from Springfield.
10:30 WAAB, "Ici Paris"; musical program from Montreal.
10:30 WEEI, "Great Moments in History"; network dramatic sketch.
11:00 WAAB, "The Constitution and What it Means," Sen. Elbert D. Thomas, Utah.
11:30 WAAB, I. O. O. F. convention speakers from Atlantic City.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer Tuesday; gentle to moderate northerly to easterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Tuesday, probably light frost in exposed places tonight; slowly rising temperature Tuesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Tuesday; slowly rising temperature Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northerly winds becoming east or southeast Tuesday; fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	56	73	Minneapolis	70	80
Bermuda	80	88	New Orleans	76	86
Chicago	64	72	New York	50	76
Denver	56	84	Norfolk	66	84
Helena, Mont.	54	72	Philadelphia	56	82
Jacksonville	74	82	St. Louis	70	92
Kansas City	74	92	San Francisco	62	76
Los Angeles	68	86	Washington	58	84
Miami	80	86			

A—9 a. m., Sept. 16.
B—Maximum, Sept. 15.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 2:35 p. m., height 11.4 feet.
Tuesday 3:09 a. m., height 10.0 feet.

Light All Vehicles at 7:24 p. m.

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Up and Down Beacon Hill

Republicans Favored by Governor

'Tis whispered about the State House marble halls that some Democrats are more than a little incensed at Governor Curley's appointment of several so-called Republicans to various offices of more or less importance, since he came to Beacon Hill. If so, these same Democrats may soon have another opportunity to boil over.

Two Republicans appear very much in the running for the post of State Commissioner of Conservation, now held by an Ely Democrat, Samuel A. York. Mr. York's term expires in December and it is certain that he is not slated for reappointment, despite his good work.

The latest rumored Republican candidate for the post is Councilor J. Arthur Baker, he who placed the Executive Council under Curley's dictatorship by refusing to vote for or against the confirmation of Philip J. Russell's appointment to the council. The rumor has it that the office of Commissioner of Conservation will be Mr. Baker's reward for his service to the Governor. And a handsome reward it would be, for the appointment is good for three years at the rate of $6000 per annum.

But another Curley Republican is still to be considered in regard to Mr. York's position. He is Representative Ernest Dean of Chilmark, who battled so strongly for the Governor's bond issue program. His reward has not been received as yet. He is due for one, that is sure.

Mr. York Looks Washingtonward

As for Mr. York, it appears that he will seek to oust Representative Alken T. Treadway (R) from his seat in Congress. Mr. York has quite a following in the western part of the State, from which he hails. Should he run, undoubtedly he could count on former Governor Ely to come to his aid, as it is understood that Mr. Ely approves of the York type.

A young man, with a brilliant speaking voice, and a penchant for hard work, despite his affluence, Mr. York appears ready for a progressive political career.

There is little doubt, however, that he will be without the support of Governor Curley, should he run for Congress. Of course, for one thing, he is on the Ely side of the Democratic fence, which does not set well with the Beacon Hill "Dictator." In addition, it is rumored that only a week ago, the Governor, in an angry tone, told Mr. York to get out of the Governor's office.

* * *

More Places Await Filling

The post of State Commissioner of Conservation is not the only position which will be opened up before the end of the year. By Jan. 1, 1936, it is expected that Governor Curley will have complete control of every department in the State House, if, indeed, he has not already obtained such control.

Among the most important positions to be filled are those of State Purchasing Agent, now held by George Cronin; State Commissioner of Public Safety, now held by Lieut. Col. Paul G. Kirk, and State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, a post held for many years by Henry F. Long. In all these positions, particularly the latter two, it appears that Governor Curley would be making a grave mistake if he failed to reappoint them. In the case of Commissioner Long, it is certain that few men in the State know as much about taxation as he.

Of course, the Governor has not indicated that he will remove any of these office holders. But in his present dictatorial position his foes consider him capable of anything.

Money Wanted for Investigation

The special commission appointed to study the advisability of establishing a sliding scale system of ratemaking for gas, electric and telephone companies is having troubles of its own. They are money troubles.

When Governor Curley asked the legislation to pass a bill providing for the investigation, he appealed for $100,000. The Legislature gave only $5000. It is reported that the commission, headed by Prof. John J. Murray of Boston University, needs $63,000 more to do a real job, and is going to get it, one way or another.

The commission is seeking funds from the WPA. A project is now before Washington officials. If the allotment is not forthcoming, Professor Murray will try to tap the Security Exchange Commission, the Federal Trade Commission and the Federal Power Board. If such efforts are not crowned with success, then the professor will seek the aid of the State Department of Public Utilities.

As a last resort, the professor "will get the utility companies to help us." He did not say how, but it is understood there are ways and means.

Edgar M. Mills

'Ides' of September Bring Vital Issues In State Primaries

By the Associated Press

Constitutional revision, a possible issue in the '36 campaign, comes up tomorrow in Pennsylvania's primary.

Before the Pennsylvania voters is a referendum on revising the State's charter, adopted in 1873. The revisionists are campaigning with the contention the present state constitution is not suited to present-day economic and social needs. One proposed change calls for a graduated income tax. In Philadelphia, the Republican mayoralty nomination fight occupies major interest, with nine candidates in the field.

In the New Jersey primary, the sales tax forms the chief issue. Primary candidates in both the Democratic and Republican Parties, particularly those seeking election to the Assembly, have campaigned for repeal of the sales tax, which was sponsored by Gov. Harold G. Hoffman, a Republican, and passed by the last Assembly.

The primary in New York State brings many intense fights for nominations to the Assembly. It marks the opening of the Republican fight to regain control of the Legislature. Most of the Assembly contests are in New York City, where regular organization Democrats are opposed by independents in 46 assembly district fights.

The principal issue of the election in New Mexico revolves around a proposed constitutional amendment to allow all property holders to deduct $2500 from the value of their holdings for taxation purposes. The State Taxpayers' Association estimates that if the amendment is adopted the sales tax may have to be raised from 2 to 4 per cent to make up for the reduction in revenue.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

to visit the liner. Among the 700 passengers were a number of high government and army officials.

Social Credit—Aberhart Talks With Coughlin

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Social Credit plan of Britain's Major Douglas for "engineering Capitalism" is emerging into the limelight in the United States, where it has been little known outside small propagandist groups. Today Premier Aberhart of Alberta, Canada—where Social Credit has just been voted into power—claimed the best wishes of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin following a Detroit interview. . . . The Dean of Canterbury Cathedral passed through New York on his way to a speaking tour in Canada, in behalf of Social Credit. . . .

Meanwhile, London's Conservative organ, The Spectator, wished that the plan could be tried and allowed to fail on a better testing ground than Alberta—where the province lacks the essential control over banking and currency which Social Credit demands. . . . New York's Herald Tribune saw Alberta headed for "Social Credit blues," with no equitable means to raise funds for the projected $25 monthly purchasing power dividend, which is to be paid to every bona fide adult citizen.

Politeness—Synonym of Police in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—It was "Pardon me, sir," and not "Hey, you!" with the St. Louis police force today. Chief John J. McCarthy issued an order warning the officers to be polite to the public or lose their jobs.

"Curb the wise-cracking, sarcastic and slurring remarks," his order reads. "Stop the practice of bawling out citizens who have committed some minor offense. Citizens are entitled to considerate and courteous treatment at all times and under all circumstances."

The chief said he had received "too many complaints" of inconsiderate police treatment.

Eastern States Exposition Honors Governors and Children

(Continued from Page 1)

from all parts of the country to visit these well-set gems of New England architecture. Old-time dances are held in the old barn every Friday evening. Hostesses in Colonial costume are in attendance at each of the old homesteads and at the Atkinson Hollow Tavern and the Town Hall.

The Town Hall was not large enough to hold the early American and modern handicraft exhibits this year and these are distributed among all the buildings of the village as well as in the Boys' and Girls' Building. The exhibits include the carding, spinning and weaving of wool, handmade rugs and their construction, knitted and crocheted garments, knitted sweaters and dresses, old-time rag carpets, rare quilt designs, early American dolls, Sandwich glass, choice Currier and Ives prints, and scores of other collections.

Very young children enjoy the playground supervised by the Springfield Park Department for the benefit of mothers who might wish to tour the fair grounds alone. Lost children are brought here, too. For babies, the old red barn has been fitted up as a nursery with a Red Cross nurse and her Girl Scout assistants in charge.

National Rug Contest

A highly colorful exhibition in the Boys' and Girls' Building is the display of more than 400 homemade rugs entered in the second National rug contest. The first price for the best braided rug went to Henrietta Haughey of Eureka, Calif., and second prize to Mrs. Lila R. Wilde of Springfield, Mass.

Also in the boys' and girls' building was shown the nineteenth annual exhibition of 4-H Club work in agriculture and home economics. Representatives from all the New England 4-H Clubs assemble at the fair for activities under regular camp supervision. "Camp Vail" was named in honor of the late Theodore Vail, one of the founders of the Eastern States Exposition and developer of the present telephone and telegraph systems. The camp serves as a training school for rural leadership and exemplifies the better demonstration practices in agriculture and home economics.

Sea Scouts too, were very much in evidence. In a plot of grass outside Storrowton they raised the sails on their land-going training craft and with all the enthusiasm of youth for things nautical, taught whoever would listen how to tie square-knots and half hitches or climb the ropes of the mains'l.

Purse Strings Loosened

Ferris wheels and merry-go-rounds did a land-office business and the faces of ice-cream vendors and candy merchants beamed with joy as good weather and loosened purse strings allowed them holiday prices for their wares.

But what pleased folks most, young and old alike, were the whoopin' yellin' cowboys displaying horsemanship and ability with a rope at the rodeo. The cheers were all in high C, but for noise-making ability the youngsters stamping their feet trimmed the combined American Legion bands different ways.

Many of today's patrons were the sons and daughters of farmers, so it was quite appropriate that the cattle and poultry sections of the fair should be well crowded.

Maine's Novel Features

In the official buildings devoted to the industries of each of the six New England States, Maine initiated a novel exhibit featuring for the first time so far from the seacoast, an aquarium of active salt-water fish. Fresh sea water will be brought to the fair each day from the Maine coast to replenish the supply.

New in the Vermont building this year is a red crow and a red skunk, the only ones ever seen, according to the keepers. Their color is not really red but rather a salmon pink. The CCC boys have a novel show in the Massachusetts building showing their work in the forest from beginning to end. They show their guests a series of before and after scenes modeled from actual photographs.

Exhibits everywhere show that many hours of work were accomplished in trying for the blue and red ribbons coveted so much. Nor did the men do all the work, for an inspection tour two days before the Exposition opened revealed women and children outnumbering the men in dungarees and denim.

One young girl in khaki smiled when complimented on her unusual miniature garden, part of an exhibition in the Maine building showing the lumbering industry from beginning to end. "You've put a lot of work in that show," a bystander remarked.

In the miniature forest woodsmen were seen felling trees, logs were floated down tiny streams, and carried up inclined planes into saw mills. Other scenes showed wood manufacturing processes.

"Yes, she said. "We've been working steadily on this since early June and we're beginning already to work up something new for next year."

A warm welcome, at least 120 degrees warmer than that of Little America a year ago, greeted Admiral Byrd's antarctic dairy herd at the Exposition.

Two hardy Guernseys and the young bull, Klondike Iceberg, born in the antarctic ice packs, arrived with Edgar J. Cox, Byrd herdsman and ship's carpenter. With them was a quarter-size model of the barn used at Little America. Cox's homely, dramatic story of how he brought the three animals safely through an antarctic winter suggests that his pride is divided between the cows and the barn he designed and built to protect them from 70 degrees below zero climate.

As an ex-farmer, he enjoys telling how the cows daily furnished a quart of milk apiece for every man at Little America, though many dairymen said cows could not survive at all. He smiled when small boys tried to feed young Iceberg a fistful of grass, a food the little bull never saw until it was a year old and which is still not tempting to him.

As a builder, Cox is prouder of his barn than he would be of a mansion. It was built by him in the hold of the Jacob Ruppert during the voyage South. The barn actually afforded the cows better protection from moisture on the walls and ceiling than was enjoyed by Admiral Byrd at his special hut near the pole.

Two layers of celotex insulation enabled him to maintain a temperature of about 60 degrees or more above that of the outside air. Thus it was never lower than 10 degrees above zero inside all through the trip. Iceberg was occasionally allowed to romp in the covered snow pasages between the buildings until one day he cornered the camp cook for an hour behind a fortress of canned goods.

Flier Reaches Fiancée After 7000-Mile Trip

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 16 (AP)—Juan Ignacio Pombo reached the goal of his 7000-mile flight from Spain by landing at central airport at 10:25 a. m., today, more than four months after taking off.

Señorita Maria Elena Rivero, who had been waiting all that time for Pombo to get here, was still waiting for him. She had feared he was lost when long overdue, and had planned to leave for Spain soon. A plane crash in Brazi delayed the flier for some weeks.

Alcohol Control Post Given New York Judge

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 16 (AP)—President Roosevelt today selected Franklin C. Hoyt of New Hamburg, N. Y., to head the new bureau in the Treasury for federal control of alcohol.

Mr. Hoyt, a judge in New York City for 25 years, is a grandson of Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury in the Cabinet of President Lincoln, and was the winner of the Hearst Temperance contest in 1929 with an award of $25,000. He also sponsored the New York State constitutional amendment authoring a children's court and served on the bench of this court.

Boston Educator Is Honored

Samuel B. Finkel, a prominent figure in Boston educational work for more than 20 years and a member of the Ford Hall Forum board of governors, has been appointed director of the American office of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, it was announced today by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, president of the American Friends of the University. Mr. Finkel succeeds Herbert Askwith, also of Boston, who has resigned to devote himself to other interests.

All New England Roads Lead to Eastern States Exposition

By a Staff Photographer

Springfield Opens Its Door to Welcome Visitors From Far and Near

The Ferris Wheel Continues Its Popularity With Youngsters and Grown-Ups. The Center Picture Above Shows the Crowd Beginning to Gather. At the Right Sea Scouts Are Displaying the Use of a Training Mast. A Train, Said to Be One of the Smallest in the World, Attracts Lots of Riders and Attention. Prize Cows Are Shown in the Center Picture. At the Right Is Seen the Christian Science Building

Millions Are Ready to Pay Tribute to U. S. Constitution

Responding vigorously to the worldwide challenge to democracy, 10,000,000 school children, 70 national organizations and hundreds of communities in the United States have laid plans for elaborate celebrations to commemorate the foundings of constitutional government in America.

For tomorrow, Sept. 17, is Constitution Day, marking the 148th anniversary of the signing of that document after years of chaos under the old Articles of Confederation.

Hundreds of mayors and 20 governors have called for special observances this year.

Major meetings sponsored by national organizations will be held in Boston, New York City, Washington, Chicago, New Orleans, Los Angeles and Oakland, Calif.

Proclamations

In proclamations by the governors today, the need was emphasized for re-evaluating the Constitution in the face of European thrusts against democracy. Of even greater significance, they said, was the serious test of government by the people confronted in the United States. The constitutional rights of "We, the people . . ." promise to be a major issue in the next presidential campaign.

Thus is the stage set for the focusing of national attention upon constitutional government and its achievements, a stage that today is lighted with almost the same degree of glamour as that upon which the adoption of the Constitution was debated from one end of the country to the other in 1788.

More than 300 radio stations tomorrow will send patriotic addresses to the hearths of thousands of American homes. School lectures, flag-raisings, parades and proclamations will emblazon the story of government by the people from sun-up to sun-down. And by sun-down the National Constitution Day Committee plans to have copies of the Constitution in the hands of thousands of industrial workers and wall copies hanging in the homes of millions of citizens.

Patriotic Programs

A person living anywhere in the United States will be able, almost any hour on Constitution Day, to turn his radio dial to some patriotic program commemorating the adoption of the American philosophy of constitutional government, which, in the short span of a century and a half has enabled the country to take a prominent place among the nations of the world.

Parades, pageants and other spectacular celebrations will mark the day in many cities. In New York City, a special program by the Sons of the American Revolution will be held on the steps of the Subtreasury. Mayor LaGuardia will review, in front of City Hall, a joint meeting of patriotic societies from the five boroughs of the city. Many of the men will be in uniform and will carry their colors. The Mayor will make a short address on the Constitution, following which talks will be made by delegates from the various patriotic organizations. The New York Police Band and the American Legion Fife and Drum Corps will offer a program of patriotic airs.

In Newark, N. J.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill., as well as in many other cities, the American Legion and other patriotic organizations will hold elaborate parades. Flags will fly on public and private buildings throughout the land.

From historic Faneuil Hall in Boston will emanate the central Constitution Day observances. A larger auditorium could have been selected; but none more appropriate. Here, in the shadow of historic walls, patriots first fought for the principles of democratic government. Tomorrow, these same walls will resound to the exhortations of prominent speakers insisting that the principles of democratic government be maintained in the face of national and international influences working to the contrary.

Two Centuries Old

Faneuil Hall will be 200 years old in 1940. In colonial days, the hall became the arena of discussions for patriots. Out of those discussions, according to the National Constitution Day Committee, came the philosophy of government now evident in the Constitution. Only once have the doors of the Hall been closed to patriots for the discussion of their ideals. That was in 1775, during the British occupation of Boston, when the Hall was used as a theater for the entertainment of Tories.

Speakers at the Boston meeting, to be broadcast over a national hookup, will include Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Massachusetts House of Representatives; Walter J. Kohler, former Governor of Wisconsin; Gov. James M. Curley of Massachusetts; Albert C. Ritchie, former Governor of Maryland, and William R. Pattangall, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine and one of that State's outstanding Democrats.

On the eve of celebrations, the Constitution Day Committee, headed by A. R. Giroux of Boston, declared that tomorrow's ceremonies will be the most elaborate since observances were started in 1886, 10 years after the centennial exposition in Philadelphia. At a meeting in Carpenter's Hall in Philadelphia, on Dec. 2, 1886, at which all the original 13 states were represented, a Constitutional Centennial Commission was formed.

Widespread Enthusiasm

The year following saw the beginning of widespread enthusiasm for Constitution Day, marked by a parade and pageant viewed by approximately 1,000,000 people. Since then, Constitution Day has taken its grip upon the people as an annual occasion for reviewing the principles of democracy, to obtain a more enlightened understanding of the Constitution itself as well as to build up bulwarks against influences threatening to undermine rule by the majority.

In a proclamation of its own today, the National Constitutional Day Committee stated: "The Constitution of the United States was designed to preserve liberty and guarantee to future generations the right to govern themselves. The Constitution is the bulwark of our liberties, today as yesterday. As long as it stands, no tyrant can seize autocratic power, nor can any subversive activities deprive the majority of the right to govern themselves even as their fathers have done before them. The Constitution must be defended from all foes within and without."

In order that these principles may constantly be held before the public eye, plans were launched today to expand the activities of the National Constitution Day Committee into a permanently functioning group to give a continual support to the preservation of the Constitution as "the cornerstone of all American political and economic achievement."

Wallace Agrees To Moderation Of AAA Potato Act

(Continued from Page 1)

aged to produce those crops for which it is best fitted and that flexibility in Government-control programs could best bring this about.

The potato control law, widely attacked as too drastic to be workable, provides for limitation of production on a quota basis and a prohibitory tax on potatoes that a farmer may seek to market in excess of his allotment. It has been one of the live topics at the Storrs conference. An example of the rigid type of crop control, it was originated in potato-growing areas rather than in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Secretary Wallace said he had been struck while here with the spontaneous expressions of belief that next year will see an increase in re-employment. The Secretary said that cow population and milk production in this area are well balanced with consumer demand.

One of the ideas advanced by the economists was that the Northeast should produce more feed grains. Secretary Wallace commented that this adjustment seemed in order since the Middle West is intending to produce somewhat less grain than it has and freight rates from the grain states to the east are high.

The important thing for agriculture and for the well being of the nation, in Secretary Wallace's view, is a realization of the inter-dependence of producer and consumer and the "broad inter-relationships" between sections of the country.

"No part of the country can live by itself alone," he said. "We are one nation."

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TODAY	TOMORROW
Fish Chowder	Browned Corned Beef Hash
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Old-time favorites can be included in complete lunches at popular prices. Join your friends at Thompson's Spa for the dishes that have made New England cooking famous.

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WHERE BOSTON BUSINESS GOES "HOME" TO LUNCH

FALL STYLE LEADERS

We truthfully believe our fall collection boasts the smartest styles we have ever offered. Drop in and see them next time you are in town. You'll find the prices surprisingly moderate, too!

1. Just the cutest shoe imaginable, with pert toe and stunning heel. In black or brown suede with patent trim. $8.75

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3. Remove the tab and you have a dress shoe. Comes in black, brown, green, blue or burgundy suede with calf trim. One of the most unique and subtly flattering shoes you've ever seen. $12.75

4. One of our smart new Plastics, the shoes that are so grand for active feet. In black or brown suede and calf. $12.75

5. A marvelously comfortable shoe on a popular last. This artistically perforated model comes in black or brown suede. $12.75

No. 1 is but one of nine intriguing styles priced at $8.75 this fall.

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Germany Seen Making Big Gap In League's Sanctions Plan; Might Jeopardize Embargoes

(Continued from Page 1)

not on a resolution regarding Ethiopia. That issue did not figure on the agenda, and unless it is unexpectedly brought forward in the next few days it will not come before the Assembly. The observations were spontaneously made on the general report of the Secretary.

Never Its Like

The northern nations, usually called neutrals, the Little Entente, the Balkanic Group, and American countries (inciuding Panama and Haiti) have virtually pledged themselves anew to defense of the League ideals. Indian, African, Asiatic delegates have mounted the platform to read solemn announcements of their fidelity. The great powers, France and Russia, have repeated the declaration of Britain. And the British Dominions have expressed their agreement. Never has there been such a procession by members eager to reaffirm their faith in the League as has been seen here for a full week. Such unanimity is deeply encouraging to all who retain their confidence in the ultimate triumph of the League.

But Not Ready for Sanctions

But despite the absolute unanimity on pledges of fidelity to the Covenant expressed by all speakers in the preliminary discussion—which has apparently surprised many people misled by the months of procrastination—there is growing reluctance to envisage the extreme consequences of Italy's intransigeance.

Europe is in such a state of tension that some new incident tomorrow might make the League procedure against Italy appear perilous. Reichsführer Hitler's speech yesterday in the Reichstag reminds League circles of the plain menace of German intervention on behalf of German inhabitants of Memel which would call for close European unity to prevent the greatest postwar alignment on the Continent.

Italy's conflict with Ethiopia, in certain clearly definable circumstances, would seem over-night less important in the eyes of diplomatists, and sanctions, as the French observed, would be changed into bids for Italian support.

Despite Reichsführer Hitler's strong declaration at Nuremberg that Germany would remain aloof from the Italo-Ethiopian affair, it is being realized at Geneva that the Reich Government—free from the League—could at any time make a decided gap in an embargo on Italian ports or a boycott of Italian exports which the League might decide upon as sanctions.

These considerations have vital relevance, it is urged, to the Italian problem, though how far they will now materially affect the course to which the League is committing itself is doubtful.

Another Three-Power Talk?

At any rate, the suggestion of another tripartite conference which was tentatively put forward and then rejected is again seriously heard.

In view of the dangerous European complications already in sight, everybody is reluctant to abandon the last hope of peaceful settlement and the precise machinery for its accomplishment is of secondary importance.

The communiqué of the Italian Cabinet refusing a compromise and indicating the conditions under which Italy will leave the League caused some consternation here when the report first arrived, but on reflection it was seen to add nothing to the general knowledge of the Italian attitude.

Still Hoping

Optimists still believe in a last-minute solution, perhaps even by concessions of the Council's Committee of Five, and when their optimism is discouraged by untoward developments they fall back on the hope that Italian enthusiasm for war will diminish quickly after a brief military parade in Ethiopia.

The Poles Walk Out

Some dramatic play is being made of the controversy between Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, and Joseph Beck, Poland's Minister for Foreign Affairs.

On Saturday Mr. Litvinoff criticized bilateral pacts, such as that which Germany and Poland signed. Today, Mr. Beck protested against the Russian delegate using the League for political criticism. And this afternoon Mr. Litvinoff defended his right to discuss such subjects since he did not directly name Poland. Mr. Beck designedly absented himself during the Litvinoff speech and other members of the Polish delegation walked out.

Otherwise the Assembly is now settling down to elections and routine work, and the consideration of the reports of its various commissions.

How to Pronounce Names in Ethiopian

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London, Sept. 16

WITH Ethiopia and its ruler so much "in the news" these days, and Haile Selassie and his capital of Addis Ababa on everybody's tongue, all sorts of pronunciations are current and nobody seems to know what's correct.

Inquiry by The Christian Science Monitor at the Ethiopian Legation here brought out the following information:

Haile Selassie is properly pronounced HAY'-LEE (with the first syllable accented) SELL-AH'-SEE;

And Addis Ababa is pronounced ADDISS' (with second syllable accented) ABB'-YABA (accenting the first syllable).

Compromise Inadmissable, Italian Cabinet States After Meeting in Rome

ROME, Sept. 16 (AP)—The Italian Cabinet spurned the thought of peaceful compromise of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute in a meeting Saturday. Besides Premier Benito Mussolini, who holds a majority of the Cabinet portfolios in his own hands, there were also present the following ministers: Thaon de Revel, Finance; Edmondo Rossoni, Agriculture; Count de Vecchi, Education; Antonio Benni, Communications, and Arriso Solmi, Justice.

The communiqué issued after the meeting stated that Il Duce gave his Cabinet Ministers "ample report" on recent military and political developments. As to the military movements, it is stated that the Ethiopian mobilization has required still greater activity by Italy, and that threats to the defenses in Libya makes activity in that part of Africa necessary.

It is stated:

"On the basis of detailed data Il Duce demonstrated that the sum total of our military forces on land and sea and in the air is such as to be able to respond to any severe menace, from whatever direction it may come."

Speeches as Expected

"On the political side," the communiqué continued, "the head of the Government reported on the constitution of a committee of five (at Geneva) and on the Hoare and Laval speeches. These speeches could not be different from what they were for an evident reason, owing to the English and French position with regard to the League Covenant. For this reason they have been received with the greatest of calm by Italian responsible circles and by the masses of the people.

"The Cabinet nevertheless notes with satisfaction the cordial words which Minister Laval in his speech dedicated to the Franco-Italian accord of January, 1935, and to the friendship which they have consecrated. Italy intends to develop and fortify this friendship, not only in the interest of the two countries but also in that European collaboration which cannot be shattered by a conflict of colonial character or by the use of sanctions, which were never specified and never applied in the most serious previous controversy between members of the League.

Withdrawal From League

"On this point the Cabinet examined in what cases Italy's continued membership in the League of Nations would be rendered impossible.

"The Cabinet, after having learned that around the Italo-Ethiopian controversy are gathering all the forces of foreign anti-Fascism, feels it is its duty to reconfirm in the most explicit manner that the Italo-Ethiopian problem does not admit of compromise solution after the huge efforts and sacrifices supported by Italy and after the irrefutable documentation contained in the Italian memorandum presented at Geneva. . . ."

Irish Free State Says League Must Not Fail In Ethiopian Crisis

GENEVA, Sept. 16 (AP)—Eamon de Valera, president of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State, in an appeal to the nations to organize a system of collective security in which "legitimate national requirements of states are provided for and their loyalty to the system thereby doubly assured," warned the League of Nations today not to fail in the Ethiopian crisis.

Referring to the "atmosphere of despair" which he said was engulfing Geneva, the Irish statesman asserted:

"Today cynicism is our teacher, telling us that man in the long run is only a beast, and that his duty is determined and his destiny ruled by selfishness and passion—but force is his weapon and victory rests with the most brutal.

Yesterday and Today

"Yesterday, believing war as an instrument of aggressive national policy was outlawed, our thoughts were busy with the possibility of a Union of Europe.

"Today, before the mangled bodies of the youths of this continent have yet been mercifully assimilated with the clay, we are awaiting the result of an eleventh-hour attempt to postpone the opening of a conflict which may set the people of the world mutilating and destroying each other again."

The decision to be faced, he said, may mean that the nations will be "thrown into paths of enmity" with those who have been their friends.

"May this cup of bitterness be spared us," he said.

Solidarity of Purpose

"The solidarity of which we have had happily such a manifestation within the last few days is so earnest that the good will of the nations can as a last resort be depended on for the fulfillment of the obligations into which they have really entered.

"Would that good will be all the more active in guaranteeing effective operation in a system of collective security in which the legitimate national requirements of states would be provided for and their loyalty to the system thereby doubly assured?" he asked.

"Such good will would have given us a protocol 10 years ago—but 10 years ago there was no impending calamity, no crisis in the intensity of which we could be welded to the common purpose of self-preservation. Such a crisis is here now. God grant us the will and wisdom to avail of it."

Refers to Britain

De Valera referred to Great Britain's role in the recent history of Ireland when he came to speak of the "attitude of my own nation in this crisis."

Ireland, he said, "has no imperialist ambitions—although a mother country—we covet no colonies and have no dominions"

"As one of the oldest European nations, it is with a feeling of intense joy after several centuries of attempted assimilation by a neighboring people that we find ourselves restored again as a separate, recognised member of the European family to which we belong," he said.

"By our own choice and without compulsion, we entered into the obligations of the Covenant. We shall fulfill these obligations in letter and spirit. We have given our word and we shall keep it."

Soviet-Polish Clash

A clash between Poland and Soviet Russia disturbed the even tenor of League of Nations speeches in defense of the Covenant here today.

Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Foreign Commissar, on Saturday criticized the type of nonaggression pact which does not include a special clause for suspension of the pact in case of aggression committed by one of the parties against a third state. Such pacts, Mr. Litvinoff declared, meant security of aggression. While he did not name the states, the inference was that he meant the nonaggression pact between Germany and Poland.

Today Joseph Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, sharply replied, saying that Mr. Litvinoff in a completely arbitrary manner had judged "certain diplomatic acts concluded by my country. Against such procedure I desire to make most explicit reservation."

He added that the Polish Government could regard the opinion expressed with indifference, but that such a form of procedure could only prove detrimental to international collaboration.

Smetona Warns Lithuania Will Fight for Memel

PALANGA, Lithuania (AP)—President Antanas Smetona, in the first interview he has granted in six years, declared to the Associated Press that Lithuania, relying to the utmost on the legality and justice of her stand and action in Memel affairs, is ready at any time to defend her position before the Permanent Court of International Justice.

But, should an effort be made to disregard legality and justice in favor of force, Lithuania is prepared, stated President Smetona, to "defend Memel with all the means at her command."

The determination back of this statement is apparent in word and gesture in conversation with Lithuania's leader, who has in Memel and Vilna two international problems out of all seeming proportion to the size and strength of Lithuania.

He regards Lithuania's chief problem in Memel today the action of Germany in practically stopping all imports from Lithuania with "resultant economic pressure" and what he terms the "relentless influence of foreign propaganda." He blamed such propaganda for much of the apparent confusion.

"The Memel citizen, confronted by the propaganda forces of a large and powerful nation, cannot help but be bewildered. What constitutes a minority opinion in such circumstances becomes a difficudt question to answer.

Free Vote Pledged

"The Memel general elections will take place on Sept. 29 and the Government of the republic guarantees that they will take place in full liberty as they have in the past. Unfortunately, factors which do not depend on the will of the Government have been long since leading towards illegal action with the purpose of influencing the will of the Memel population. There is every reason to expect that these factors will increase their activity as the date of the elections approaches.

"Any changes which the Government might eventually consider necessary in the present election procedure would, without any doubt, be made in full conformity with the Memel statute."

To President Smetona the policy of his country as regards Memel is, he indicated, a simple, direct one: that of reliance, as far as possible, on "international justice and the international rules by which we are bound."

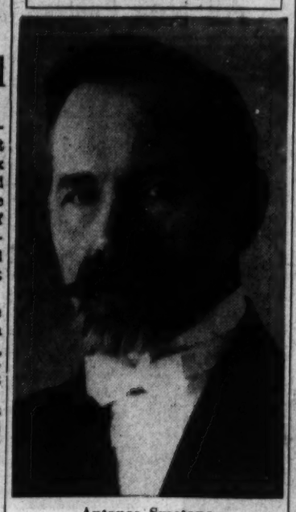
Economic Necessity

"Memel Territory is not large," states the soft-spoken, bearded, scholarly appearing man, first President of Lithuania and president again since 1926. "Memel is to us an economic necessity, not a political issue. We are too small a nation to engage in political bargaining, as we are too small a country to engage in contra-propaganda. Our only point is that Memel, containing Lithuania's only seaport, is an essential part of Lithuania. And the freedom and preservation of Lithuania is to her people a precious thing."

If under the circumstances Memel has been given the title of "danger spot" in European affairs, President Smetona can only—he declares—plead Lithuania's fervent desire for peace. In a two-hour discussion of Lithuania's viewpoints, in his summer villa here, he asserted repeatedly the desire of his country for friendly relations with both Germany and Poland as with all other neighboring nations.

He made it plain that he does not consider the door closed to a rapprochment with Germany, but Lithuania will never agree, he declared, to "obtain this rapprochment at the price of an attaint to its sovereignty."

Holds Onto Memel



Antanas Smetona
President of Lithuania

U. S. Makes Second Apology to Reich In Bremen Affair

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—The United States has expressed its regrets officially to the German Government for the second time in two months as a result of the Liner Bremen incident.

Secretary Hull also sharply criticized Magistrate Louis B. Brodsky of New York City for "offensive expressions" toward Germany, which were "not a relevant or legitimate part of his judicial decision."

Summoning Dr. Rudolf Leitner, chargé d'affairs of the German Embassy, to the State Department, Secretary Hull read a statement emphasizing that Judge Brodsky's remarks were purely personal and in no way reflected the attitude of the United States Government.

Secretary Hull added, however, that "it is to be regretted" that any American official should "indulge in expressions offensive to another government with which we have official relations."

Explaining that the State Department did not undertake to pass on the correctness of Judge Brodsky's decision freeing five alleged Communists charged with tearing the Nazi flag from the Bremen and tossing it in the Hudson River July 26, Secretary Hull said:

"The Department is constrained to feel that the magistrate, in restating contentions of the defendants in the case and in commenting upon the incident, unfortunately so worded his opinion as to give the reasonable and definite impression that he was going out of his way adversely to criticize the German Government, which criticism was not a relevant or legitimate part of his judicial decision."

Secretary Hull explained that the Federal Government had no jurisdiction over state and municipal officials.

"Although in this country," he said, "the right of freedom of speech is well recognized by our fundamental law, it is to be regretted that an official having no responsibility for maintaining relations between the United States and other countries should, regardless of what he may personally think of the laws and policies of other Governments, thus indulge in expressions offensive to another Government with which we have official relations."

Dr. Hans Luther, the German ambassador, had made a verbal protest.

Austrian Press Backs Italy's Determination For African Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Sept. 16—The French hint to Great Britain about defining its attitude toward the problem of maintaining the independenc of Austria has produced a deep impression here.

If the status quo in central Europe were maintained by the great powers it is felt that this would give Austria much more security than the proposed Danubian pact with all her neighbors, who are neither willing to assume nor able to carry out such guarantees.

All sarcastic remarks about the prospective sanctions of the British against Italy, which were filling the Austrian papers, have been stopped. However, the Austrian press still unanimously backs the decision of the Italian Cabinet to take military action in Ethiopia even against the League's wishes.

At the same time most observers here do not consider that this attitude represents the real opinion of Austrians, who dislike being unable to look after their own interests owing to having contracted a binding agreement with a much bigger neighbor.

Mrs. Roosevelt Names Mrs. Hoover as Her Aide

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—Mrs. Herbert Hoover of Palo Alto, Calif., wife of the former President, was selected by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt yesterday to aid her in a nationwide campaign for welfare work.

Mrs. Roosevelt, chairman for the third year of the National Women's Committee of the 1935 mobilization for human needs, announced 66 other members of her committee.

Hitler Warns Powers on Memel

NUREMBERG, Ger., Sept. 16 (AP)—The text of the address of Reichsführer Hitler to the Reichstag yesterday in part follows:

Germany is healthy again. Her affairs internally and externally are in order. A heavy burden is the responsibility imposed on the leadership of the Reich during so serious times.

There can be only one yardstick for our conduct: Our great unshakable love for peace.

Denies Plan for War

Such a confession, it seems to me, is necessary now because unfortunately a certain part of the international press constantly tries to weave Germany into a circle of their speculations. We do not wish the international press to pull Germany into any of its speculations. Sometimes it is said we will start a war with France, at other times that we are going to attack Austria, then again that we will start a war with Russia. But I don't know where.

These menaces are then represented as an argument for a necessity of forming various coalitions. Just as magnanimously is German friendship offered or treated as an object which is at the immediate disposal of any stateman who stretches out his hand for it.

Selective Treaty-Making

The German Government does not see fit to conclude friendship agreements with every country which puts out its hand. However, the German Government makes its decisions not against any one for it takes decisions only which can be brought into consonance with the conscience of the German people.

The purpose of the reconstruction of the German army was not to threaten or take liberty from any European nation, but solely to preserve the freedom of the German people.

Points to Memel's Action

With interest and greater uneasiness, however, we look to Lithuania. Memel, which was stolen from Germany, and the robbery legalized by the League of Nations, has for years tortured Germans only because they are members of the German nation and because they wanted to remain Germans.

This robbery was legalized on a basis of the autonomy stipulated by a treaty granted to Memel Germans. For years the German element in this territory has been maltreated and tortured contrary to laws and treaties. They are treated worse than criminals in other countries just because they are Germans.

Elections Are Coming

Protests in Kaunas of signatory powers were without results. The German Government looked upon all this with deep regret. We hope some day these assurances will not assume forms which might be regretted by the whole world.

Preparations for coming elections constitute a breach of the treaties. Lithuania must be admonished with all possible means to hold to these treaties.

Finally, however, a nation of 65,000,000 persons has a right to demand that she is not respected less than the arbitrariness of 2000 persons.

Unfortunately, we see that despite the fact that understanding between nations is needed more than ever, the Bolshevist International from Moscow is willfully and openly spreading hatred among peoples. The farce of the recent Comintern Congress at Moscow is effective in underscoring the correctness of the "non-meddling" policy demanded by the same power.

National Socialism vs. Communism

As we, taught by our own experience and as we can ascretain through the experiences of other states, do not expect anything to result from protests and representations to Moscow, we are determined to meet Communism in Germany with more effective measures of National Socialism.

The party convention left no doubts that National Socialism will not curb in the most radical fashion any attempt by Moscow Bolshevism to gain a foothold in Germany or instigate a revolution in Germany.

Furthermore, we must notice here, like anywhere else, mostly Jewish elements are at work exclusively. They appear as agitators among and separators of people.

U. S. "Apology" Accepted

The insult to the German flag in the United States, for which the United States apologized in dignified form, shows how far the international Jewish agitation has progressed. It is an illustration of the feeling of Jewry, even in an official capacity toward Germany, and an effective confirmation of the correctness of our National Socialist legislation which from the beginning aims at preventing once for all similar incidents.

Should there be necessary, however, further emphasis of this in our conception, then it is amply explained by the renewed boycott of Jews starting against Germany. The German people have become impatient because German Jewry, encouraged by international propaganda, believed it could stage similar protests in Germany.

This international unrest in the world unfortunately seems to have awakened a conception among Jewry in Germany that now perhaps the time has come to confront Jewish interests with German national interests.

Complaints Against Jews

Serious complaints have been launched from numerous sides about the provoking behavior of individual members of this race, so in the remarkable increase of and conformity in the complaints a certain plan of action became apparent. This conduct climaxed demonstrations which occurred in a Berlin movie house against a harmless foreign film through which, however, Jewish circles believed themselves hurt.

In order to reach an amicable relation between the German people and the Jews the Government will try to bring about legal regulation. The law, which will be read by Göring, constitutes, however, only an attempt at legal regulation. However, should this not work we will have to take it up once again. If Jewish agitation within and without Germany continues we will then examine the situation again.

Hitler Proclaims African Neutrality

(Continued from Page 1)

many) must continue to see how contrary to justice and treaty agreements those of its own blood, who in peace times were victims and separated from the Reich, are being treated worse than criminals in any ordinary state, their only crime being that they are Germans and wish to remain Germans."

A Warning

Hitherto all protests to Kaunas having proved unavailing Herr Hitler added that it would be a praiseworthy task of the League of Nations if it interested itself to see Memel autonomy preserved and applied practically, before affairs there took on such form as to be regretted.

Regarding the "Bremen case," Herr Hitler declared that this was an example of a Jewish insult to the German national flag—not an American insult, he took care to say. The German Government, he went on, was governed in its new legislation by the idea that a settlement might be found once for all which would establish the practical relations between the German nation and the Jews.

As some doubt appeared to exist here who are Jews under the terms of the new law, the official German press agency announces that "Jews" will be "full-blooded Jews," that is those whose parents are Jewish by blood. "Religion plays no part in this issue."

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Attack on Guffey Coal Act Centers National Interest On Conditions in Kentucky

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARLAN, Ky., Sept. 16—With the Guffey coal bill attacked as unconstitutional on five counts by 16 coal companies, in a suit now filed in Federal Court at Louisville, the conditions faced by coal operators and miners in Harlan County are again the object of national interest.

Objections to the Guffey bill—"little NRA for the soft coal industry"—come principally from this county, where almost every citizen is either a mine operator, a miner, or decidedly sympathetic with one class or the other, so that unbiased views are difficult to obtain.

In spite of the study of conditions in the county, made by Theodore Dreiser and Dudley Field Malone four years ago, the basic reasons for regularly recurring disorders are not generally recognized.

Once a Farming Area

Harlan County is an extremely rugged and mountainous area covered with timber and underlaid with several of the finest veins of soft coal.

A population of 10,500 farming folk lived within its environs in 1910, which was the year before the L. & N. Railroad pushed through a branch to exploit coal and timber resources. Coal, 25,800 tons of it, began coming out the following year, and the Harlan output increased annually until 1928, when a population of more than 60,000 contributed directly or indirectly to the mining of 14,510,000 tons. A gradual decline in output was noted during the following two years, the crash was severely evident in 1931 and 1932, and gains in 1934 found production almost 40 per cent beneath the 1928 peak.

It is more than coincidence that the most serious labor disturbances in the history of the county occurred in the lean years of 1931-32. Hands to work Harlan coal seams had steadily immigrated during the 1911-28 period, almost entirely from neighboring counties in the same State. Wages were generous, and the man who once lifted a pick to load coal was a specialist from that day forward, neither trained nor inclined for any other form of labor.

Consequently, decrease in employment did not find miners turning to subsistence agriculture, which is practically a contraditcion in terms on the side of a Harlan County mountain, but idly and restlessly awaiting a restoration of prosperity. It did not come, and trouble was imminent; but another factor was introduced which uoudoubtedly hastened and intensified the ensuing struggles.

Representatives of several labor unions renewed their efforts at organization of the field, and found a disputed amount of fertile soil in which to work.

Why Unions Are Opposed

There are several reasons why Harlan County operators are unalterably opposed to the unionization of their territory. Most important is the freight differential established by the Interstate Commerce Commission, providing for a coal transportation rate between Harlan and the Great Lake ports 35 cents a ton higher than between the Pennsylvania and Ohio fields and those ports. As the Great Lakes region represents a substantial portion of the coal market, Harlan operators must mine coal cheaper than their northern competitors in order to meet their market prices, and, consequently, must pay their own miners lower wages.

Other reasons for their opposition than the fact that unionization would raise the cost of production by demanding wage scales equivalent to those in northern fields may be numerous, but they do not make any difference. That one is amply sufficient.

Organizers Not Welcome

Thus union organizers were welcomed in a rather unpleasant manner and the 1931-32 flareups was no more than to be expected. Dissatisfied and unemployed laborers, the most fortunate working not more than three or four days a week on cut-rate wages, were prone to organize and make demands, and these not being met, a strike and violence followed. Since then, however, conditions have steadily improved.

Only 1310 families were on government relief in May of this year, less than half of the number which had been fed during the same month of 1933, and just half as many as were on relief in neighboring Bell County, which has only half Harlan's population. The situation today might be considered fairly typical of what can be expected from now on, fair weather or four.

Harlan operators have invariably been paternalistic employers, but rarely beneficent ones. Men who dig coal do not live in towns, but mining camps, every inch of realty in the vicinity of the mine being the property of the company. The miners themselves necessarily live in shacks belonging to the company, buy daily necessities from the company commissary, and are served by company doctors, preachers, teachers, and peace officers. Those in power often abuse it.

No one denies that the right of free assemblage and free speech is not a reality in Harlan today; that coal operators hold the whip hand, and employ it in an extralegal, if well-intentioned, manner; that organizers are terrorized; and that the only newspaper in the county is no more than servile to both the rightful and selfish interests of the operators.

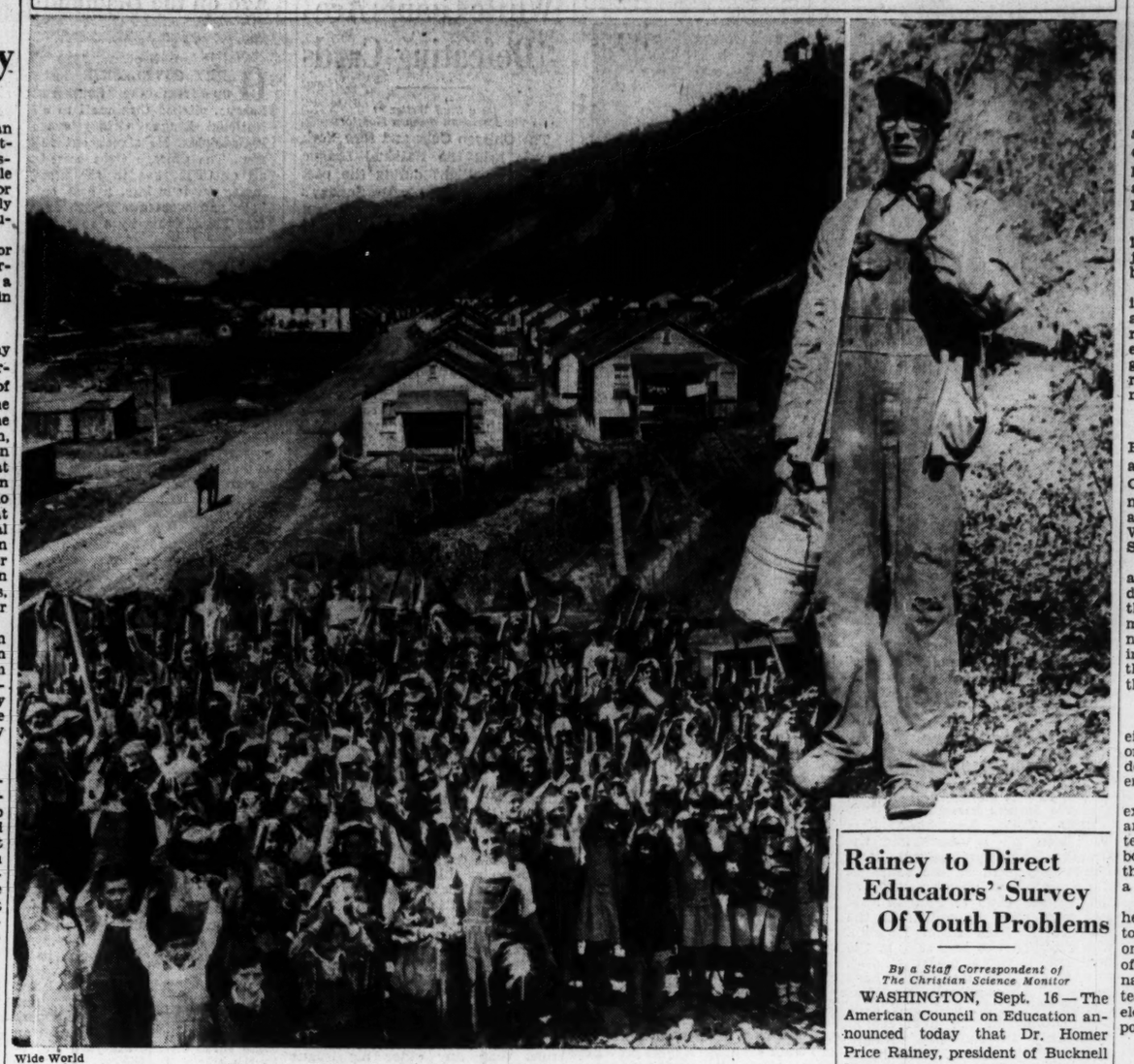
The Side of the Miners

On the other hand, it is apparent that the mining class is ignorant and irresponsible. Speaking generally, miners squander flush money, and need and ask for help when times are hard. There are few civilizing influences in the camps, whether businses is good or bad, and very few operators could be cited as exceptional cases.

Many men are unionists sub rosa, precluding an accurate check of union strength. Not more than a handful of Harlan mines are organized today, although the United Mine Workers of America are strong in Bell County fields.

The report of Governor Laffoon's Investigation Commission on June 7 did not alter a picture drawn by forces more powerful than state politics. Social conditions in Harlan are shown to be regrettable, and strife has always been a partner of depression. Through it all, however, operators continue to dominate the situation.

Power Comes From These Hills in Coal



Wide World

Scenes in Harlan County, Kentucky Coal Country

Upper Left—Typical Mining Camp All Company Owned. Upper Right—Type of Miner. Bottom—Children of Miners During School Recess

What's Going On In the Arts

Graphic Art Shows

HERE and there one may see some interesting or entertaining things in Boston, but the art season is late in getting started. Summer displays continue, beclouded somewhat by a film of dust. Is this an indication of growing indifference to the finer things, or are we personally simply impatient. With a modicum of enterprise, however, one may find a small exhibition which holds the attention.

At the Bookshop for Boys and Girls on Boylston Street there is a series of woodcuts which were made by C. B. Falls for an alphabet book for children. The pictures are far above the average object-lesson illustration for juveniles. Attention has been paid to the quality inherent in the medium and the colors are chosen with fine taste. The day has passed when the child had his world vizualized in highly saturated red and yellows and greens. The simple facts stated and portrayed, L for Lion, D for Duck, P for Pelican, do not diminish the attractiveness as pictures alone. Art interest lapsed for a moment, when we sought the portrait for X—it was a Xiphius.

At the Boston Museum of Fine Arts there is a collection of contemporary posters of England. It occurred to us how similar the color schemes were to the alphabet pictures at the Bookshop, and then we concluded that the designers of the posters and the children's illustrations were guilded by Japanese colored woodblocks—a good enough prototype when something desirable is lacking at home. The English posters seemed to be polite, lacking all the salesmanship which is underscored so often in posters. They were very calm, very aloof, parading the charms of the country in gentle but delightful fashion.

In another gallery of the Print Department there is a special display of prints by Frank W. Benson. Mr. Benson's prints are well known in this vicinity. Print after print discloses the charm of fowl, and game birds as they take flight in flocks across marshes, and aloft in the sky. The particular angle at which Mr. Benson captures the birds is expressive of levitation, and the onlooker, willing, is carried along with the movement. The marshes and reeds are touched off with a quick, indicating stroke. There are dry points, plates of zinc and etchings.

D. A.

Ten Meat Packers Before Wallace On Price Control Charge

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—At the Agriculture Department today final hearings were opened on Secretary Wallace's complaint against 10 major meat-packing concerns, charging that they combined to control retail meat prices from 1927 to 1933. If Mr. Wallace finds them guilty of monopoly, the companies can carry their fight to the courts.

An unsigned letter which contained a minimum price list and a distribution map was presented. C. E. Miles, Agriculture Department attorney, told Secretary Wallace, that Ed Wynant said to have been representing Armour & Co., admitted writing this letter in 1932 to Ed Hill, former manager of a wholesale house at Cleveland, Miss.

However, Miles said, Wynant testified that the letter was written at Hill's request to help him justify prices with his salesmen.

The defendants are:

Armour & Co., Abraham Brothers Packing Company, Cudahy Packing Company, Jacob Dold Packing Company, John Morrell & Co., Memphis Packing Company, Swift & Co., Wilson & Co., Morris & Co. and St. Louis Independent Packing Company.

The complaint, filed Feb. 14, 1934, asserted that the packers gave one another information on prices at which they would sell meats and meat food products. This practice, the complaint said, was designed to enable them to give "unreasonable preferences and advantages to certain producers of meats and meat products; to give preferences to certain localities; to discriminate unjustly between certain persons; to force competitors out of business, and to mainipulate prices and apportion sales in commerce."

The combination, the complaint asserted, existed from 1927 through 1933 in several states, including Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas and Texas.

Colonel Roosevelt Joins Publishing Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, one-time Governor-General of the Philippines, entered the publishing business today with Doubleday, Doran & Co., in whose big plant in Garden City he has established his offices.

Miss Margaret Hensey, who has been confidential secretary to Colonel Roosevelt for 15 years and his "right-hand" in his political, civic and business relations, continues in her previous work. Miss Hensey was with Colonel Roosevelt when he was Governor of Puerto Rico and Governor-General of the Philippines.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Early american portraits; Paintings of the Week; Objects recently excavated at Ravy, Persia; fifteenth century Italian engravings; contemporary English prints; etchings by Jacques Callott, Frank Benson and Delix Buhot. Free guidance at 11 o'clock.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays 10 to 4. Admission 25 cents, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free, music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; closed Sundays and holidays. Architecture in prints. Water colors by Homer, Sargent, MacKnight, Whorf and O'Hara. Through Sept. 30.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—German paintings, drawings and sculpture from Gothic period to modern art.

Grace Horne Galleries—Exhibition by Herbert Barnett, Sept. 16. Portraits by Robert Evans Breck; water colors by John Aiken. Through Oct. 5.

Twentieth Century Association—Oils and water colors by Frank Carson.

Boston Art Club—Memorial exhibition by E. Ambrose Webster. Through Sept. 28.

Old Corner Lending Library—Lithographs and drawings by Dudley Morris.

Vose Galleries—Large exhibition of Colonial American portraits.

Number Ten Gallery—Exhibition of Medici and modern prints.

Foster Brothers—Exhibition of prints.

Guild of Boston Artists—Exhibition by members.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—New exhibition of miscellaneous American etchings.

Women's City Club—Paintings of the Southwest by Miss Susan Ricker Knox. Through September.

Boston City Club—Exhibition of the "Prize Winning prints." Through Sept. 22.

[Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor Each Monday]

Rainey to Direct Educators' Survey Of Youth Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—The American Council on Education announced today that Dr. Homer Price Rainey, president of Bucknell University, will direct its five-year survey of youth problems.

The commission, on which such notables as Newton D. Baker, Dorothy Canfield Fisher and Dr. Robert M. Hutchins have consented to serve, held its first meeting here today.

Well known in educational circles, Dr. Rainey has special qualifications which fit him to direct the long-range study co-ordinating and enlarging the work done for the young people of the nation by governmental, social and educational agencies. The council has announced that more effective organization of school districts will be one of the major aims of the study.

Dr. Rainey is author of a book on public school finance and also has made thorough studies of the distribution of school funds in Oregon. He served as president of Franklin College for five years before becoming head of Bucknell in 1931.

Regional Agencies Chosen to Handle Labor Complaints

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—A system of three-man regional agencies in 21 cities to handle labor complaints under the Wagner Act was announced yesterday by the new National Labor Relations Board.

The net set-up discards regional labor boards as courts of original jurisdiction in handling collective bargaining cases.

Outlining its plans for procedure in cases charging violations of the act, intended to guarantee labor's right to bargain collectively with employers, the board said the regional agencies will consist of a director, trial examiner and an attorney.

Location of Offices

The offices will be maintained in Boston, New York, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta, New Orleans, Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Fort Worth, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Indianapolis and Buffalo.

After an employee or a union files a violation complaint, the regional director is to investigate. If he finds the complaint justified, he is to make a formal complaint in the name of the board. The trial examiner then is to take testimony, with the regional attorney representing the regional director at the hearing.

Either Side May Appeal

The examiner will recommend either that the employer be cleared or that he be ordered to "cease and desist" from the practice which the employee or the union charged.

Either side may appeal from the examiner's recommendation, with an opportunity for argument on the testimony before the national board. Any employer appeal from the national board's order will go to a circuit court of appeals.

Regional directors are to hold hearings on petitions for elections to determine which of several labor organizations represents a majority of the employees in a plant. The national board will consider the testimony and determine whether elections should be held, and appoint agents to conduct elections.

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Door Wide Open To Dick Harlow For Grid Fame

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Harvard opened its 1935 football season today with high hope of regaining some of the prestige of former Percy Haughton days. Dick Harlow, Penn State, Colgate and Western Maryland coach at times, officially begins his regime with the largest group of candidates, over 100, that he has ever handled. With the showing of the Crimson on the gridiron at a low ebb in recent years, the door is wide open for the bird's-egg fancier to make a name for both Harvard and himself.

Due allowance must be made for the new coach to acquaint the Harvard football players with his system, but since the material at hand is average good, it is just possible that the Harvard gridiron machine will roll into prominence this season. By starting new with the boys, graduation and ineligible men from last year are not great handicaps, because he does not lose what he did not have.

Not being too well acquainted with either the veterans or sophomores, the new coach leaves every position on the varsity open to competition. This tends to force veterans to work with renewed vigor and youngsters to strive with high hope. The new coach has a free hand and has selected a staff of assistants to his own liking and advantage. From freshman to starting regular every player will be taught the same system and same signals.

Proof of Ability

Returning lettermen must show value to place under the new coach so the fact that 18 letter wearers are available will hardly count without proof of ability. Again, the announced intention of the new coach to shift men from one position to another may remodel many of the letter winners into new positions. The entire list of candidates reporting will be kept until college opens before any cut is made, giving all an equal chance.

With a reasonably good gathering of backfield candidates, two promising ends and prospective guards and tackles, only the center position remains an enigma of really serious proportions. Graduation of Frank Casale and the absence of George Comfort provided the vacancy. Unless a shifted player solves the problem, the battle is on among several unknowns to prove ability with Bob Jones, varsity third-string, and Sam Greeley, J. V. center, leaders at present. The loss of Waldemar Wysocki, freshman star, further muddled the situation.

The graduation of Capt. Herman Gundlach, Bob Brookings and Fran Schumann and the ineligibility of Bill Lane leave the guard positions open to new names and faces. The return of George Gulian, out through injuries last year, might help, and Dave Glueck, former Exeter and freshman lineman, is being well spoken about. Charlie Kessler, Tom Husband and Nate Blatchford have their chances, and Charles Allen, Bill Glendinning and Joseph Nee, freshmen, should see plenty of encouragement to earn varsity positions.

Outstanding Tackles Rare

Outstanding tackles have been rare at Harvard, but two Yale game starters, Henry Adlis and Wilton Burton, are in uniform to hold their places. Graham Spring, transfer, and Francis Maser from the freshman team, are tackles who might get in there. Bob Watson, Ed Simmons and Malcolm Millard head the remaining holdover tackle aspirants, with John Radway leading a couple of other freshman tackles, Fellows Gardner and John Cahitor.

Certainly the end situation should develop, beginning with the two veterans Emlie Dubiel, one-man track team, and Shaun Kelly. Then there are Bob Knapp, Garrow Geer, and Norman Canners to work with besides the freshmen Edmund Ingalls, Joseph Kennedy and John Oatis.

As a team Harvard has generally been slow and poorly timed in past seasons. Much of this depends upon quarterbacking and the team captain, Bob Haley, while gifted with smartness and clever kicking, has been far from a speed merchant. Because of this he might find the going difficult against William Parquette and Frank Owen. Tommy Bilodeau is a natural football player, but never hit his stride last year. Harvard's quarterback solution seems to be one of steadiness rather than brilliance.

Don Jackson and Leo Ecker leave little room for others when it comes to playing fullback, but these two are not without their concerns, for John Nesmith and Dick Appel, freshmen last year, are lively youngsters and exceedingly ambitious.

Little short of a small army of halfbacks awaits the disposal of Barlow and his backfield coach, Mike Palm. John Adzigian, George Ford, George Hedblom, Cedric Janien, Fran Lane, Mal McTernen, Fred Moseley, Gardner Prouty and William Watt would be welcome on any eastern college team. Along with these are some interesting freshmen such as Tim Reardon, Bob Stuart, Arthur Oakes and Ralph Pope.

Going down through the whole squad one cannot locate a single individual who has earned or approached All-America rating. Perhaps Harlow can supply some sort of magic touch to produce some outstanding players, for certainly many of these boys have every requisite, if it can be brought out. His coaching staff is complete, with Mike Palm handling the varsity backs, Wes Fesler the ends, and Rae Crowther the line. James Dunn will assist all squads on timing and general perfection. Henry Lamar is second-varsity coach, with John Dean and Art Lane to assist. Neil Stahley will coach the freshmen, with scouting duties a part of his work. His assistants will be Joe Hill and Ralph Bucknam.

The following were the men reporting for this morning's practice:

Ends—Cosmo A. Bertocci '37, Nicholas Friedman '37, James J. Gaffney Jr. '37, John H. Oatis Jr. '38, Frederic C. Paffard Jr. '37, Robert Sullivan '38, Alexander A. Valois Jr. '36, Alexander J. Walinis '38, John E. Brassil Jr. '37, Robert C. Downes '38, Emile Dubiel '37, John Dwinell '38, Dwight H. Ellis Jr. '38, Thomas W. Hardy Jr. '37, Edmund F. Ingalls '38, Shaun Kelly Jr. '36, Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. '38, Reginald D. Kernan '38, Peter B. Olney '37, Henry S. Stone '38, Grover T. Stevens '36, Gibson Winter '38, Keith H. Higgs '37, Eugene Emerson '38.

Tackles—Henry M. Adlis '37, Robert E. Barkin '38, Elmer R. Best '36, William W. Prout '36, Carnig Tomassian '36, David A. Tufts '37, Robert B. Watson '37, Clarence H. Baum Jr. '37, Wilton S. Burton '36, K. Anthony Faunce '37, Fellowes D. Gardner '38, John C. Harkness '38, Norman Tzenstatt '38, John S. Radway '38, Graham K. Spring '37, Chester H. Brown '37, Francis A. Goodhue Jr. '37.

Guards—Charles R. Allen '38, William T. Glendinning '38, Thomas B. Husband '37, Richard B. Johnson '36, Charles W. Kessler '37, William W. Lipsitt, '38, Bertram M. Litman '38, John J. Maloney Jr. '36, Joseph F. Nee '38, Richard W. Sullivan '38, John D. Whittemore '36, Edward L. Young III '37, Reese F. Aslop '36, Nathaniel Blatchford '36, David Emerson '38, Thomas MacFarlane '37.

Centers—James H. Brock '37, John F. Casey '38, Dennis J. Driscoll '38, Robert E. Eichler Jr. '36, Francis M. Foley '36, Samuel S. Greeley '36, John S. Howe '36, Robert S. Jones '37, Norman P. Letarte '36, Charles L. J. Noble '36, Charles W. O'Conor '37, Hartman F. Schmidt Jr. '37, Dickson Smith '36, Robert P. Kelley '38.

Backs—H. John Adzigian '36, Richard G. Appel Jr. '38, George Blackwood '37, Thornton Brown '36, Lawrence M. Finkel '37, Samuel E. Fritz '37, Edward D. Fuller '38, George G. Hedblom '37, Robert S. Hermann '37, S. Tarford Hicks Jr. '38, Albert W. Hopson Jr. '37, Donald E. Jackson Jr. '37, Cedric J. Janien '37, Frederick W. Jerome '38, Perry H. Johnson '38, William P. Jones, '36, Howard J. Lewenstein '38, Malcolm B. McTernen Jr. '37, Harold I. Miller '37, Silas M. Moorman II '37, Frederick R. Moseley Jr. '36, John Nesmith '38, Frank J. Owen '37, William S. Parquette '36, Ralph L. Pope Jr. '38, Gardner E. Prouty Jr. '36, Robert E. Purdy '37, Timothy J. Reardon Jr. '38, David W. Shean Jr. '38, Vernon Struck '38, Robert C. Stuart '38, Charles H. Thieriot Jr. '37, Ashley G. Trope '37, Robert H. Waldinger '36, William J. Watt '37, Lorrin E. Woodman '38, Grant E. Wesner '36, Carter H. White '38.

Harvard Starting Football Campaign Under New Coach

By a Staff Photographer

Crimson Varsity Candidates Receiving Football Equipment for 1935 Gridiron Campaign. Inset—Richard C. Harlow, Who Starts Today Molding His First Harvard Varsity Eleven

Tilden Recaptures Professional Title

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—William T. Tilden 2d, is once more the United States professional lawn tennis champion, as the result of the tourney concluded yesterday at the Terrace Club of Flatbush. He met with some opposition in the final round from Karel Kozeluh, who captured two love sets, in the final, only to lose at 0—6, 6—1, 6—4, 0—6, 6—4. Tilden also had a hard battle in the semifinals, to defeat George M. Lott Jr., 6—1, 5—7, 6—3, 6—4, trailing in the final set at 1—4, only to run five straight games for the match. Kozeluh, on the other hand, had an easy semifinal, winning over Lester R. Stoefen in straight sets, 6—4, 6—3, 6—0.

Lott and Stoefen won the doubles championship, while Tilden and Francis T. Hunter did not even get to the finals, as A. H. Chapin Jr., and Morton Bernstein won their semifinal match from them by a score of 8—6, 6—0, 13—15, 4—6, 6—2. Then Lot tand Stoefen defeated the winners in straight sets, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3, having previously swamped Kozeluh and Arthur Rudolph on Saturday, 6—1, 8—6, 6—4.

Small Bore Riflemen Of United States Win

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Sept. 16 (AP)—With victories assured in two events, the United States small-bore rifle marksmen looked for a three-way victory last night in international events.

In the Dewar international small-bore match, the United States team scored 7936 yesterday to top England, its nearest competitor, with 7918.

The team's second victory was in the international railwaymen's match, where a total of 7845 was scored. England, the closest competitor, has reported a score of 7818 out of a possible 8000.

In the Fidac interallied match the United States scored 1973 out of a possible 2000 yesterday. The score was 12 points over the total with which the team won the match last year.

Other participants in the Dewar match were Canada, Australia, South Africa, and India.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	91	52	.636
St. Louis	87	52	.626
New York	84	52	.618
Pittsburgh	80	63	.559
Brooklyn	61	76	.445
Cincinnati	63	80	.441
Philadelphia	58	80	.420
Boston	34	103	.248

Results Sept. 14

Philadelphia 7, Pittsburgh 5.
Boston 6, Cincinnati 4.
New York 5, St. Louis 4. (11 innings.)
Chicago 18, Brooklyn 14.

Results Sept. 15

New York 7, St. Louis 3.
Chicago 6, Brooklyn 3.
Pittsburgh 5, Philadelphia 3.
Cincinnati 1, Boston 0.
Cincinnati 7, Boston 6.

N. E. Soccer Inactive

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 16 (AP)—President Samuel Fletcher announced here last night that the American Soccer League has decided to declare its New England division inactive for the 1936-36 season. Industrial conditions, lack of financial support were given as the reason for the action. Several applications for franchises were investigated but most were found to lack satisfactory backing. The league officials will continue with plans for operating the New England division for the 1936-37 season according to Mr. Fletcher.

Yale Drills Informally

GALES FERRY, Conn., Sept. 16 (AP)—Two informal drills, neither of them supervised by the coaching staff, featured the first day's encampment of the Yale football squad yesterday. Nearly all of the 60 candidates participated in the workouts. The first official pre-season practice is slated today when the entire squad is to report to Head Coach Raymond W. (Ducky) Pond and his staff of assistants. Two sessions devoted mainly to limbering up exercises are on the program.

Royals Lead in Series

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 16 (AP)—The champion Montreal Royals took the lead in their International League playoff series with the Buffalo Bisons yesterday by winning the fifth encounter, 3 to 0, behind the eight-hit pitching of Chad Kimsey. The victory gave Montreal a 3-to-2 edge in the four-out-of-seven series. The remaining games will be played at Montreal.

Syracuse Sweeps Series

NEWARK, N. J., Sept 16 (AP)—Syracuse defeated Newark, 5 to 2, Saturday night behind the three-hit pitching of Joe Mulligan, ending their International League play-off series with four straight victories. Nick D'Allesandro, Chiefs' left fielder, made five of his team's nine hits, two home runs, two singles and a double, for a perfect day at bat.

Parker Defeats Hall

ALLENTOWN, Penna., Sept. 16 (AP)—Frankie Parker, Lawrenceville, N. J., fourth ranked national player, yesterday defeated J. Gilbert Hall, of South Orange, N. J., to win the Pennsylvania state clay court tennis championship. The scores were 6—1, 6—4, 6—4 and 8—6.

Helen Stephens Is A Record Breaker

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—A new woman athletic star, Helen Stephens, of Fulton, Mo., assumed a prominent position in the world of women's sports yesterday, comparable to "Babe" Didrikson, when she won two track events in record time in the national women's track and field championships of the Amateur Athletic Union at Ohio Field, New York University, and placed second in a discus throw as well. Only the rule of the A. A. U. which prohibits competition by a woman in more than two track events in a meet prevented even further star performances, as Miss Stephens was an easy winner in both of her championships.

First, she broke the world record of Stella Walsh, of 11.8s., made in Poland two years ago, by running 100 meters in 11.6s., the same time she made in the Missouri Valley championships. Then she captured the 200-meter title as easily, breaking the American record of Elizabeth Robinson, of 25.1s., by running the distance in 24.6s.

She is a big powerful girl, only 17 years of age, and only her lack of experience held her back. She is now obtaining first-class training, and the officials feel certain that she will play a large part in the coming Olympic contests. Even in the discus throw, in which she made 111ft. 6¼in., her lack of training was the only handicap, and this will undoubtedly be overcome by further instruction.

One of last year's titleholders who came through once more was Louise Stokes of the Onteora Club, Malden, Mass., who captured the 50-meter sprint. Olive Hasenfuss of Boston Swimming Association, failed to defend her title in the 200-meter, placing second to the new phenomenon.

In the absence of Alice Arden, winner of the high jump for the last three years, the Boston Swimming Association furnished the winner of that event, in Barbara Howe, and this aided in giving her club the team victory with 19 points, with St. George Dragon Club of Brooklyn, to which Miss Arden belongs, second with 17½ points. The champions follow:

50 Meters—Louise Stokes, Malden, Mass. Time—6.7s.

100 Meters—Helen Stephens, Fulton, Mo. Time—11.s. (Betters worlds record.)

200 Meters—Miss Stephens. Time—24.6s. (Betters American record.)

400-Meter Relay—St. Louis A. C. (Harriet Bland, Jane Santschi, Webb, May Brady). Time—51s.

Running High Jump—Barbara Howe, Boston. Height—4ft. 11in.

Running Broad Jump—Etta Tate, unattached. Distance—16ft. 6in.

Discus Throw—Margaret Wright, Brockton, Mass. Distance—113ft. 9½in.

Javelin Throw—Sylvia Broman, Brockton. Distance—102ft. 7¾in.

Baseball Throw—Carolyn Dieckman, Paterson. Distance—223ft. 6in.

8-Pound Shotput—Rena MacDonald, Abington, Mass. Distance—38ft. 3½in.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	89	49	.645
New York	80	57	.584
Cleveland	71	69	.507
Boston	71	70	.504
Chicago	68	70	.493
Washington	61	78	.439
St. Louis	58	80	.420
Philadelphia	55	80	.407

Results Sept. 14

Boston 5, St. Louis 3.
Washington 2, Cleveland 1.
New York 2, Detroit 1.
Detroit 5, New York 1.
Chicago 4, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 2, Philadelphia 1. (10 innings)

Results Sept. 15

Cleveland 16, Washington 4.
Cleveland 6, Washington 3.
Chicago 8, Philadelphia 2.
Philadelphia 7, Chicago 5. (10 innings)
Boston 9, St. Louis 5.
New York 8, Detroit 7.

N. Y. A. C. Wins Title

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—The championship waterpolo team of the New York Athletic Club had an easy task to capture the National A. A. U. outdoor softball waterpolo championship, held at the Jerome Cascades Natatorium, the Bronx, over the week-end. Only four teams competed, the other three being from local branches of the Y. M. C. A. In the first round, on Saturday, the Winged-Foot team defeated Bedford Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn 24 to 10; while Central Y. M. C. A. of Queens scored over West Side Y. M. C. A., New York, 24 to 9. In the finals, New York Athletic Club defeated the Queens organization 14 to 9, while West Side took third place with a victory over Bedford, 12 to 9.

New World Record

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 16 (AP)—The Argentine sprinter Jose Ribas Saturday established a new world record for the 20 miles run, covering the distance in 1h. 51m. 11 3-5s. The listed record is credited to the Briton, G. Crossland, who negotiated the distance in 1h. 51m. 54s.

Jacksonville Repeats

JACKSONVILLE, Texas, Sept. 16 (AP)—The Jacksonville Jax repeated as champions of the Little Dixie Baseball Circuit by defeating the Pine Bluff Judges, 4 to 0, yesterday. It was the second Little Dixie title for the Jax in as many years.

Anne Page Triumphs

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16 (AP)—Miss Anne Page yesterday defeated Mrs. Dorothy Andrus, fourth ranking player in the nation, 6—4, 7—9, 6—3 to win the Philadelphia and district lawn tennis championship.

Cubs Take Lead While Giants Are Defeating Cards

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Chicago Cubs and New York Giants held the National League baseball spotlight during the past week, which ended with Sunday's games, while the Detroit Tigers had things more or less their own way in the American League. By winning their eleventh straight game on Saturday, the Cubs took possession of first place in the senior circuit standing for the first time this season, and by taking their twelfth straight yesterday, tightened their grip on that position. The Giants concluded their series with the St. Louis Cardinals by beating Dizzy Dean for the second time in the series, and the victory placed the Terrymen within 1½ games of second place. The Cubs are two games in front of the Cardinals.

Although the Cubs hold the lead at the moment, actually their chances of holding it are not as good as appear at first glance because they have only 11 games remaining, while the Cards have 15 and the Giants, 18. No team can win if it doesn't play, and this is apt to be the plight of the Bruins. However, when a club is at the height of a 12-game winning streak it is hard to stop.

Giants Face Cubs

The Giants move into Chicago today for a four-game series with the Cubs. Fresh from their three-out-of-four triumph in the St. Louis series, the Terrymen are confident that their bad baseball is behind them and the pennant is ahead. The Cardinals used Dizzy Dean three times in that New York series and big Diz was beaten twice. When he is losing, the whole team is down. The loss of Paul Dean, if only for a few days, is a tremendous handicap at this stage of the race. The future does not look very bright for Frankie Frisch and company.

With only two weeks before the end of the season, the Cubs built up their two-game lead by extending their streak at the expense of two second division outfits, Boston and Brooklyn. Against these two teams, the Cubs looked like a club that couldn't be beaten. They made more base hits and scored more runs than any other big league team. Their totals were 67 runs and 95 hits, and except in one 18-14 game with Brooklyn, they received the best pitching. In the eight games the Chicago mound staff allowed only 26 runs and, counting out that one bad game, allowed fewer than two runs a game.

After losing the first game of their Cardinal series to Dizzy Dean, the Giants came back to win three straight, two in extra innings, and place themselves within reaching distance of second place once again. They defeated the elder Dean twice, once in a relief role and yesterday as a starting pitcher. They finished the week with five victories in seven games. The Giants did a considerable amount of heavy hitting against the Cards, collecting 91 hits and 42 runs, but their defense was less effective, allowing 37 tallies.

The Cards had scant consolation yesterday in the fact that the attendance of 41,284 set a St. Louis record for a single regular-season game.

Suhr Equals Record

Gus Suhr, Pittsburgh first baseman, equaled the National League endurance record of 618 games, established by Eddie Brown of Boston, when he played one inning yesterday against the Phillies. He still trails the American League champion, Lou Gehrig, who took part in game 1640 of his continuous stretch and helped beat the league-leading Detroit Tigers.

During the last seven days, the Tigers ambled closer to the American League pennant when they took the odd game of an important series with the New York Yankees, the only team left which can beat them out, after suffering two reverses at Washington. The Tigers and Yanks both won four games and lost four for the week, leaving them 8½ games apart with the end almost in sight.

The Washington Senators, who gave their best performance of the season in winning five straight, topped the week's performances with five victories and three setbacks. The Red Sox and Browns each won four and lost three.

Mickey Cochrane's club should have the pennant clinched before the end of this week—their second straight flag. Today, they open a four-game series in Boston which extends through Thursday. On Saturday and Sunday they play the Browns at Navin Field, Detroit. The early part of next week they face the Indians in a brief series. Then they end the campaign with a short stay at Chicago.

Now that the Tigers are practically "in," interest in the American League has turned to the tight race for individual batting honors. At the conclusion of yesterday's games, Joe Vosmik of Cleveland had an unofficial average of .346. Jimmy Foxx of the Athletics was second with .344. Hank Greenberg of the Tigers, who leads the circuit in runs batted in, home runs and two-base hits, was close behind Foxx.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco	56	37	.602
Portland	54	42	.563
Missions	54	42	.563
Seattle	47	47	.500
Los Angeles	48	48	.500
Oakland	46	51	.474
Sacramento	42	54	.438
Hollywood	35	61	.365

Results Sept. 14

Missions 5, Seattle 1.
Missions 9, Seattle 8.
Sacramento 5, Hollywood 0.
Portland 5, Los Angeles 4
San Francisco 5, Oakland 4.

Results Sept. 15

Los Angeles 13, Portland 4.
Portland 2, Los Angeles 1.
Hollywood 7, Sacramento 5.
Sacramento 2, Hollywood 0.
Seattle 11, Missions 4.
Missions 25, Seattle 3.
Oakland 2, San Francisco 1.
San Francisco 5, Oakland 3.

Cardinals Top Packers

GREEN BAY, Wis., Sept. 16 (AP)—The margin of a point after touchdown gave the Chicago Cardinals a 7-to-6 victory over the Green Bay Packers in the National Professional Football League opener here yesterday. All the scoring occurred in the first half. Green Bay spent most of the last period in its own territory. The Packers' six points came in the second period on Fullback Johnston's touchdown, after Chicago had scored in the first on a touchdown by Smith, end, and Pardonner's kick from placement.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

Sept. 16, 1910

HARRY COVELESKIE, just up from the Southern League, pitched Cincinnati to a National League victory over Philadelphia. He struck out 12 men. The Chicago Cubs scored all of their runs in the first inning on four hits, a base on balls and a sacrifice fly, to defeat Philadelphia by 4 to 3.

Little and Jones Being Compared By Golf Critics

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 16 (AP)—Lawson Little's second "little slam" has made vulnerable even the amazing record of the golfer they thought never could be approached—Robert Tyre Jones Jr.

When the great Georgian scored his epical "grand slam" five years ago by sweeping the open and amateur championships of England and America and then retired from national competition, golf suffered from the inevitable anti-climax that pursues glory. Everyone said:

"There'll never be another Jones."

They are not so sure now. As the 25-year-old Stanford University student completed a week of the most incredible par-bursting assault in the history of match play Saturday to defeat Walter Emery of Oklahoma City, 4 and 2 for his fourth amateur crown in a row—two in Britain and two in the United States—he rightfully disputed Jones's lofty throne.

Records for Little

In Little's possession were almost as many records as he had clubs. In turning back the courageous attack of the tall blond law student from Oklahoma, he not only had scored the only two doubles in amateur play, but he had run his record-breaking string of victories to 31 and had shattered par for the week's play by 19 strokes over 156 holes. Against Emery, he was four under perfect figures for 34 holes, a superb performance he topped off with an eagle three on the 512-yard thirty-fourth hole.

Jones's great mark of winning nine championships, open and amateur, in the United States and three in England still had many convinced that Little had some work to do to equal his mark—a record that also included the amazing performance of finishing first seven times and second four times in 11 attempts at open titles. So there was room for plenty of argument with the black-haired bomber from the West given an edge with his far more spectacular play and the fact that he has many championships directly ahead of him, whereas Jones is through seeking golfing glory at only 33.

Jones himself watched Little in action during the past week and said the champion shot the greatest golf he ever had seen in turning back John Goodman of Omaha in the 36-hole semifinal, 4 and 3, Friday.

Walker Cup Candidates

Several new candidates for America's Walker Cup team of 1936 filed their applications for berths while fighting the hopeless fight against the "Presidio Pounder's" last victory march. Emery, the tournament's scoring sensation next to Little, definitely clinched a spot on the team, along with the champion. So did Goodman. Other strong freshmen candidates, never before on the team, were Fred Haas Jr., New Orleans; Albert "Scotty" Campbell of Seattle; Joe Lynch, ex-Brookline caddie who was beaten by Emery in the semi-finals, and Bobby Riegel, southern amateur champion from Richmond.

Out of the eight members of the 1934 team, only Little and Goodman were safe to return. The others, excepting George Voigt of New York who was beaten by Little in the quarterfinals, were on the danger line, some apparently definitely out. They were H. Chandler Egan of Pebble Beach, Calif.; Max Marston, Philadelphia; and Francis Ouimet of Boston, beaten in the first round in the last two championships; Gus Moreland, Peoria, Ill.; Jack Westland, Chicago; John Fischer, Cincinnati, and George T. Dunlap Jr., 1933 champion.

There will be no more golf for Little until February. He is going back home for a rest and possibly to his studies at Stanford. His next competition probably will be in Jones's show—the Augusta masters—where the galleryites can compare them first hand.

American Association

Final Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	91	63	.591
Indianapolis	85	67	.559
Kansas City	84	70	.545
Columbus	84	70	.545
St. Paul	75	78	.490
Milwaukee	75	79	.487
Toledo	64	88	.427
Louisville	52	97	.349

Results Sept 14

Columbus 11, Toledo 6.
Toledo 8, Columbus 4.
Louisville 12, Indianapolis 3.
Louisville 8, Indianapolis 7.
St. Paul 9, Milwaukee 4.
Only games scheduled.

Results Sept. 15

Kansas City 1, Minneapolis 0.
Kansas City 14, Minneapolis 2.
Columbus 6, Toledo 5.
Columbus 6, Toledo 4.
St. Paul 4, Milwaukee 3.
Milwaukee 6, St. Paul 1.
Indianapolis 7, Louisville 3.
Louisville 9, Indianapolis 1.

Southern Association

Final Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Atlanta	91	60	.603
New Orleans	86	67	.562
Memphis	84	70	.545
Nashville	82	69	.543
Chattanooga	75	75	.500
Little Rock	75	78	.490
Birmingham	59	95	.383
Knoxville	57	95	.375

Results Sept. 14

Chattanooga 4, Atlanta 0.
Nashville 10, Knoxville 1.
Memphis 2, New Orleans 1.
Birmingham 4, Little Rock 0.

Results Sept. 15

Chattanooga 6, Atlanta 4.
Chattanooga 5, Atlanta 1.
Little Rock 3, Birmingham 2.
Birmingham 4, Little Rock 1.
New Orleans 5, Memphis 3.
Nashville 7, Knoxville 6.

Cooper Breaks Walking Mark

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP)—In winning the British 5000-meter walking championship Saturday, A. A. Cooper lowered the listed world's record by more than six seconds. Cooper's time was 21m. 32 3-5s., as compared with 21m. 59s., made by Arthur Schwab of Switzerland in 1931 in Latvia.

Sporting Around the Hub

New England Now Football Minded

TENNIS, golf and practically all summer sports excepting baseball are now out of the way, and New England sport fans turn their attention to football. The official practice season is in full swing today with the reporting of Yale and Harvard candidates.

While Harvard and Yale are just starting today, Holy Cross has advanced to the point of driving for its opening game, Saturday, against Rhode Island State. The most interesting study in football right now is the Harvard situation, with new coaches installing a new system.

Adams Calls Meeting—Charles F. Adams, majority stockholder of the Boston Braves, said Saturday that responses to the circular letter sent to minority stockholders early last week were satisfactory and that he will call a meeting of the stockholders for tomorrow. Mr. Adams said that he is willing to give his time and attention to the operation of the Braves if the stockholders are willing to aid financially.

Forced Out Again—Verne Orendorf of Philadelphia has had his difficulties trying to win important auto races at the Brockton Fair. He lost a 10-mile feature when a shoe blew out Friday and Saturday he was forced out of the 15-mile event with a broken driveshaft after leading the field up to that time.

Tigers in Town—The American League-leading Detroit Tigers are in Boston for four days. Beginning with one game today, they play successive "singles" at Fenway Park. The Tigers have taken 13 out of 18 games with the Red Sox to date.

Promising Star—Bill Shepherd, former Western Maryland football great, gives all promise of making good in the professional game. Yesterday he again featured the Boston Redskin divided squad game on the Framingham municipal field before some 7000 fans. His ball carrying and forward passing led his side to a 13-to-0 victory.

Golf Exhibition—Jerry Gianferante, golf professional at the Minute Man Golf Club, paired with Jimmy Fisher, Bear Hill Club champion, to defeat Jack Redmond, trick shot golfer, and Charlie MacAndrew, Albemarle pro, 5 and 4, on the Minute Man course yesterday.

Hank Greenberg Day—Boston's Jewish baseball fans are to honor Hank Greenberg, great Detroit Jewish first baseman, Wednesday. A suitable gift will be presented to the Tiger slugger before the game. Charles Kaplan of 102 Columbia Road, Dorchester, is chairman of the committee.

Committee Named To Pick Players For American Quartet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—With the announcement of the United States Polo Association that a committee including Louis B. Stoddard, Lawrnce Waterbury, Devereux Milburn, and Carleton Burke had been appointed to select the team to go to England in defense of the Westchester Cup next spring, to spur them on, the players on the teams in the semi-final-round matches of the national open championships displayed some of the finest play ever seen on International Field, Meadow Brook, over the week end.

The principal sensation of the matches was the play of George H. "Pete" Bostwick, which brought about the downfall of last year's champion team, Templeton, at the hands of Greentree, of which Bostwick is No. 1, yesterday, by the margin of a single goal, 10 to 9, with the diminutive steeplechase rider scoring six of the winner's goals. He even outshone the titular star of his team, Thomas Hitchcock Jr., though the latter was a considerable contributor to his colleagues' success. The struggle was a battle all the way, the score being tied five times, with Bostwick finally settling the issue by the single goal scored in the final chukker.

The other favorite, Aurora, winner two years ago, and runnerup last year, managed to come through victorious in its battle with Hurricane on Saturday, but here also the battle was close. Aurora galloped into a big lead in the early periods, leading at 6 to 1 at the start of the third chukker, and at 7 to 4 at half time. But chukker by chukker the team of Sanford gradually drew ahead when J. Cocie Rathborne followed in his long angle shot and shot a goal early in the final chukker, and then a dash by R. E. Strawbridge Jr., placed Hurricane ahead, 10 to 9. But Seymour Knox got the ball on the ensuing faceoff and galloped down single-handed to tie the score, and Elbridge T. Gerry, evading his brother, emerged from a scrimmage with only a minute to go and carried the ball down in short shots to score the winning goal.

The final opening will be played on Wednesday, with the Waterbury Cup series scheduled to begin on Tuesday, though the contending teams will not be announced until this evening.

Traynor Signs for 1936

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Sept. 16 (AP)—William E. Benswanger, president of the Pittsburgh Pirates, has announced the signing of Harold Joseph (Pie) Traynor as manager for 1936. The contract runs for one year. Neither Benswanger nor Traynor would discuss the financial terms. "We are well-satisfied with Pie Traynor as manager of the Pittsburgh club," said Benswanger. "I have found through close association with Pie that he is a fine businessman, a rare judge of human nature and a manager who has a very fine sense of baseball values. Moreover, and just as important, his loyalty is unquestioned everywhere."

Ten Guesses (89)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—Yes; in an airtight glass jar, they can be kept for upwards of two months.
2—No; Chicago (3,376,438) and Peoria (104,969), according to the 1930 census, are the only two cities with more than 100,000 population. (Rockford has shown rapid growth since the last census, and is today, probably in the 100,000 class.)
3—No; it was first applied to the central portion of Brazil, in honor of Amerigo Vespucci.
4—Yes; Job 41 is devoted to a description of "leviathan."
5—Yes.
6—Yes.
7—No; it would appear that "Recuyell of the Historyes of Troy" (a translation of De Fevre's work), published by Caxton in 1474, was the first book printed in English.
8—Yes; two of them: Metropolitan (94.8 kilometers) and Nord-Sud (16 kilometers).
9—No; the area of Maryland is 12,327 square miles, and that of Belgium is 11,752 square miles.
10—No.

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Men's Store—Street Floor

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COPLEY Theatre—Circle 6919 Opening Fri. Eve., Sept. 27 SEAT SALE NOW

MARY YOUNG in "POST ROAD"

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THE T. EATON Co LIMITED CANADA

The Tide Rises—The Tide Falls

THE tide rises; and Bridgewater, out of sight of the sea, has more than a flavor of salt. It is washed by the great breakers that come daily flooding into the town, filling the canal water with brine and the air with a cold, pure freshness. The houses on the quayside have a sea look, a cream and yellow ocher and orange brightness, like the warm-colored houses of the south that look down on the blue Mediterranean. They are tall, as if standing on tiptoe, to catch if only from the topmost story, the sparkle of the distant water which flings its spray into their very faces. They can never see it, but the ships lifted up by the tide to their level, bring them the sea's murmur. The tide rises, the tide falls; and many a boy leaning over the bridge has heard its soft lisp-lisp against the boats' sides, and "gone for a sailor."

LIKE DISTANT HILLS to the landsman, beckoning him over, beyond, and far away, is the sea's call. The winds, too, blowing across the spaces with their salt breath, chant the epic of the Merchant Adventures, those sailing men of the sixteenth century. They tell of Humphrey Blake of Bridgewater, and of his goings out from the Severn Sea. What was there at home in those days for a man with a roving heart? Plain speech in Parliament, gossip in the market place, and tittle-tattle at the King's court. No place for a rover, who like the sea gull loved to roam whither he would. Humphrey Blake, with his own ships and his own men, was a pedlar of the seas, and the ports of foreign countries were his open doors. Selling his goods in France and Spain and Portugal, or where you will, he received back again both money and marvels, and then came home, to startle the gossips of his town with tales wilder than their own.

If Humphrey Blake, splendid in his day, was a talker and trader among men, his son, Robert Blake, the great Admiral, was not. He was, instead perhaps, a good listener! Did he not, as a boy, hear the tales of the Merchant Adventurers? And playing in the garden by the waterside, see the ships swaying up and down in their haven? But they did not call him away, as they had called his father, though fame came to him in the end from the sea.

ROBERT BLAKE'S LOVE was for books rather than ships, and his people, proud of his learning, sent him to Oxford, where they gave him his degree but refused him a fellowship, for the curious reason that he was not tall enough! Blake said little and read much. He was as brief in his speech as in his stature, and his words were as plain as his face. "I caught the trick of silence from him," said his livelier brother, Humphrey. It was a great gift, and he had need of it, for he was given great things to do. He came away from Oxford, after nine years there, back to the house at Bridgewater, to help his brothers and his country, and to stand in Parliament for his native town. In his politics he was as honest as his living, a rare thing in those days, and as ready to hear other men's views as his own. Republican though he was, he could say of Charles I, "I would as gladly fight to save the King's life, as I ever have in the cause of civic freedom."

Cromwell, who chose those whom he put in authority for qualities such as these, chose him, who knew little of the sea, to command his fleet. There never was a command more justified. There never was a commander more cool, more valiant, or more fair. Those who served under him, loved him, those who were against him became his friends, and his country keeps him in memory second only to Nelson.

The tide rises: and the house in which he lived at Bridgewater, of lias stone two stories high, yet stands within view of the waterside and within sound of the breakers as they come in from the sea. The tide falls; and the only sound is the lisp-lisp of the waves against the boats' sides, murmuring the epics of great men.

M. P.

Covered Bridge

Its slant roof kept the snow but its sides were
silvered
with age, not flakes of frozen cloud. The road
curved into it with sledge-tracks and I won-
dered
what kind of trees had made the dragging load.

The gray-planked floor was streaked with wet
from runners
when I walked in and left the day behind
like a rabbit into his burrow. In the tunnel of
shadow,
I stood in the narrowed washing of mountain-
wind
that swept from bank to bank, from light to
further
promise of light; and glimpsed the river
through
the cracks, ice-clenched and still, but in the
center
running swift and black. The hoarse wind blew

gusts of crystal along the weathered cavern
where many men had wanted long before
to leave one country for another country
and so had built a bridge from shore to shore.

FRANCES FROST

Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RAIN: *A Wood Engraving by Marjorie Firth*

To a Room

Old friendly room, your midnight atmosphere
Enchants both heart and ear
With peace, as with the loveliest music heard,
As though some marvelous bird,
Ecstatic in its accents, like a lark,
Were singing until dark.
Then, tranquilized, and in uncloyed delight,
My spirit mounts in flight
Adventurously as any lark from corn,
As heavenly song is born.

HERBERT BLUEN

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The Silver Bells of Cauterets

CAUTERETS is an odd town, crushed in between the mountains, small, lively, all the requirements of a spa, yet on the surface just a jumble of contradictions. There are no magnificent distances here excepting up. But even the sky seems small, the circling mountains let us see so little of it. At first we thought the town had an extraordinary number of parks, until we discovered that we were continually coming upon the one and only park it has. The boulevard is only a few hundred feet long, but it looks like a bit out of modern Paris. Some other streets suggest that possibly, once upon a time, the *gave* escaped control and tossed the town about, and it had never since recovered from the confusion in which it found itself. The *gave* indeed dominates the town, tearing right through its center, turning streets aside, cutting others off sharply before they are well begun, and, in general, behaving like the wilful noisy high-handed torrent that it is.

It was not, however, the gay *mélange* of buildings of this spa, nor the savage high hinterlands, nor the mysterious inaccessible peaks, nor the bebuttoned guides, nor the headstrong *gave* which, in my memory of Cauterets, distinguished it from other watering-places along the range. It was none of these, for, in some degree, they distinguish nearly all the others. To me Cauterets is, apart from all else, remembered for the voice of its nights, the soft silver bells of the Hôtel de Ville.

We arrived late one evening at the height of the season. The streets, the park, the cafés seemed to hold all that could be squeezed into them. So apparently the hotels, too, for at each one we were told with polite firmness that every room was occupied, "though perhaps the neighboring hotel might have a vacancy." We were finally taken into an hotel that was far from being the neighbor of the first one we visited. Before I reached my room I longed for the legs of the Cauterets. It was at the top of six flights of steep steps, without benefit of elevator. If there is a view in the Pyrenées it is generally compensation for many evils, and there was a view from my window. On the same level and almost within reach was the belfry of the Hôtel de Ville. Below the evening crowds surged about under the gay street and shop lights. Above the black silhouette of Péguère stood against a cloudless starry sky.

All night long the town bells across the way struck every quarter, but they never announced the hour. Delicately almost in a whisper, with the white tone of a timid child, they reminded you that it was a quarter after, or half past, or a quarter of, or exactly the hour—but never exactly what hour. It was a little like the conversation of some pleasant-voiced people who talk a great deal but manage pleasantly to say nothing. The bells surely could not have been heard far, yet no one is far away in Cauterets. Perhaps they were not silver either, however precisely their tone was. But how agreeable it was to lie there, and to speculate on this odd manner of announcing the time, and to let such sweet tones ring you off to sleep. And how bewildering it was in the morning to be awakened suddenly by eight thundering strokes of a bell which was as loud and strong as the others had been soft and sweet. It hung over the way in the belfry with the others, but in waking I thought it in the room. All day long it struck the hour, with quarter hour comment with little bells, but always it was silent after sundown. Civic courtesy refrained from disturbing the sleep of visitors, it seemed, and compromised by meaningless but charming delicate music by the quarter-hour carillon.—From "Along the Pyrenées," by PAUL WILSTACH. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

WHAT a delightful thing rain is! Not the uncontrolled frenzy that is beaten out of the clouds, swept across the land by relentless winds, and flung onto the ground with confusion and chaos, but the natural, joyous, refreshing rain which comes in layers of mist. It is so light that in the darkness only the scents of moistened soil and grass tell of its presence, and in the twilights the reflections on water are scarcely blurred by its passing, while a shower in the sunshine jewels the air and envelopes all things in minute rainbows. And, oh! the comfort and refreshment of it after a season of heat and drought, with all the grasses turning brown and sere.

Where the Stream Murmurs

FROM some secret fastness deep within the hills two springs make their irresistible way, gushing out from a rocky wall overgrown with delicate mosses set amid a tangle of maiden's fern, wild geranium and ground ivy. So small they are that a hand can cover them and yet so mighty with the hidden power that urges them forth that only for a moment can that mysterious welling be delayed.

They fall into a deep clear pool in the rocky basin, icy to touch and somberly shadowed by willow and elderberry, sentineled on either side by leagues of drifting meadow-sweet and rose-hued willow herb. It is a silent, shadowy place, deep with green glooms, and coolly remote from the sun-splashed swallow-haunted stretches of stream beyond, a place of moss and fern, of dripping stone and waving waterweed.

Beyond the tiny cavern the sun-flood stains the air with its faint gold, and the spring water—filling its green pool—overflows in a myriad eddies, hurrying with impatient ripples between the emerald ranks of rush and reed, and stained with the sudden blue of late forget-me-nots, until it reaches the stream that sings unwearyingly among its shining stones.

Above the twin springs, the gray willow leans down, as if it watched the gray-green leafy world beneath the clear water. Toward midstream the reflections cease—save where the swallow dips his blue wings and brushes in his passing the soft breast of that other swallow, leaping up to meet him from beneath. Here the stony river bed is a shifting web of color—as if the limpid water ran above jewels of green and gold, and amber and amethyst, orange and purple and blue—so transfigured by light is the common gravel.

The banks are lost under a flowing tide of loosestrife, rose-hued mallow, violet betony, and enchanter's nightshade with its pale lilac lamps. And, lest the eye weary with so much color, there foams above it all a honied drift of meadowsweet, pale as ivory, save where it breaks—all delicately stained with green—about the lichened trunks of ash.

Further downstream the golden lilies lie among their dark leaves, the yellow mimulus leans from the bank, and the delicate ragwort—like stars marching upon some Milky Way of earth—wades the water edge with sallow and cresses. And, as if this brimming-over of gold were not enough, it deepens through leagues of orange and russet into the tawny splendor of the ripened sorrel.

Wherever a bowlder thrusts up above the surface the willow wren comes to bathe, the gray wagtail runs; and on every cairn of stones, outthrust into the shallow singing little stream, a cloud of greenfinches drifts with faint silvery sound.

From the thick hedge of willow and ash the turtle dove says softly, "Tur! Tur!" and from farther away across the water meadows the wood pigeon makes his tender plaint. Under the shadow of rush and reed the shy moorhen chuckles as she slips from gloom to gloom along the green ways that she loves, while from the high branch above her the tree pipit's small cascade falls note on swift note.

Beloved little stream—where the wild duck nests and the field bee stoops to drink—where tides of rose and violet, amethyst and gold, flow about the blue deeps of forget-me-nots, and silver weed and quiet gray willow shadow that small cool cavern in the rocky hillside, where twin springs well from a tangle of moss and fern, and only the wild geranium colors the deep green gloom.

D. T.

Once the Home of Sea Captains

THERE is little in the appearance of Cape Cod today to suggest that it was once the home of sea captains. From Sandwich all the way to Provincetown, one rides past neat, low cottages with wide chimneys and long pitched roofs on one hand, and solid, two-storey houses with little porticoes on the other. No grizzled mariners in yachting caps and pea-jackets stroll along the village streets, nor do giant clam shells from the antipodes, placed beside every other door-step, speak of voyages round the world. Here and there, to be sure, on the ridgepole of a barn, is a weather vane in the shape of a model bark; now and then you may pass a boarding-house with a nautical name—The Anchorage, The Captain's House, or The Ship-Shape Inn. For the rest, there is nothing to show that houses were not built by lawyers or country doctors—hardly a hint of the part that the Cape played in the great days of sail.

But inside, the salty flavor of past years, arresting and unmistakable, dispels all doubt. Over the stove in the sitting-room hangs a picture of a full-rigged ship, framed after the Chinese fashion in black wood carved into elaborate filigree. In a corner stands a camphor-wood writing cabinet brought from Canton, and in the next room is a painting of another vessel commanded like the first, by the grandfather of the owner of the house. Stored away in a closet is a box full of the Captain's letters from foreign ports. They tell of bargains struck between Dennis Captains and San Domingo wreckers; . . . of lads who at nineteen commanded ships on China voyages and sounded their way through uncharted channels of the North-West Coast for sea-otter. Envelopes from Shanghai via Marseilles to waiting wives in Chatham hold letters that give glimpses of life on the China Coast, of crews deserting in de Galle, and of gay dances in Hong Kong. They tell exultant tales of beating the clipper fleet to San Francisco in the fifties, and new records home from Calcutta, and of wondrous coats bought in Hong Kong for Cape Cod wives.

There are log books too, their leather bindings stained with the salt water of three oceans, that hold, beside their terse entries of latitude and longitude, the unadorned tale of weary weeks of calm Pacific, of head winds across the Indian Ocean, of blinding snow-storms in the North Atlantic, and of typhoons that swept ships clean of the China Sea. They tell of grain-carriers with choked pumps and of schooners clawing off lee shores or carrying corn to storming Ireland. In the attic, it may be, is a chart-chest pushed back under hand-hewn oak rafters; in it are charts of courses pricked off as straight as a steamer's wake between San Francisco and China and as crooked as Meander in the mazes of the Malacca Straits.

If you are privileged to read these letters and to turn the musty pages of the log book and the journals, Cape Cod will vanish, and you will be in a very real sense transported from port to port round the world. When you have finished, you will have gained some idea of the humor and piety and vigor and resourcefulness that these men learned on their voyages.—From "Shipmasters of Cape Cod," by HENRY C. KITTREDGE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Boswell's Stroke of Genius

THOSE who attack Boswell as a man and laud him as an artist, sometimes forget that it was his possession of certain human qualities, quite as much as of certain literary qualities, which make the "Life" the book it is. His insatiable, insensitive curiosity, which makes us visualize him sometimes as an inquisitive bull-terrier, his general good-humor, and a certain stout streak of independence of mind in him, are invaluable for the reactions they produce in Johnson. But the most important thing about Boswell, the thing which swallows up everything else about him, was his plain human devotion to Johnson as a man—the facts that he would sit up talking with him all night when he himself wanted to go to bed; that he would accompany Johnson to Oxford when he himself wanted to stay in London and go to the Handel festival in Westminster Abbey; that he would give himself endless trouble to try to civilize the Hebrides for the sake of Johnson's comfort, and would offer himself ungrudgingly as the butt for Johnson's wit. And Johnson responded to this with a real love of Boswell. Clearly he often found him irritating, and often found him silly; but he loved him.

"My regard for you is greater almost than I have words to express; but I do not choose to be always repeating it; write it down in the first leaf of your pocket book, and never doubt it again." . . .

It is this luminous sense of mutual affection and confidence which makes the spirit of Boswell's "Life" unique. It enabled Boswell to be as frank and detailed about Johnson's defects as Johnson was about his. He suppresses nothing. . . . And yet, because of the love pervading the whole, all this leaves the sense of Johnson's real greatness and goodness quite unimpaired. It is that core of love in Boswell, too, which causes his whole picture of Johnson to be irradiated by a feeling of his innate sweetness of nature and simplicity of heart; the qualities in him which made his central faith that "we are born for the comfort and succour of each other." It is not so much the actual tale of his endless practical charities and generosities, but the way in which Boswell manages to evoke the manner of Johnson's doing of a kindness. . . .

Boswell claimed in his preface that in his book Johnson would be seen more completely than any man who has ever lived, and his claim is amply justified. There is no biography in the world like Boswell's. This does not mean that it is necessary to read it through and not to feel, for instance, that it is longer than it need be. . . . Boswell's great stroke of genius was in inventing a method of biography which was the ideal method for the biography of Johnson. Johnson lived in men's minds not as a great writer or a great thinker, or as the creator of any great national or artistic work, but as a Great Man, a concrete reality, someone to meet and listen to, someone to see and hear. And it is as a great man that he lives forever in the pages of Boswell. It is the actuality of him which Boswell has managed to capture: the man himself as he dined with Wilkes or put pennies into the hands of sleeping children.—ELIZABETH DREW, in "The Enjoyment of Literature." (London: Cambridge University Press. New York: Norton.)

Larkspur Planting

How shall I dig earth now,
And be busy with seed-sowing?
By dun grass and bare bough
This is the end of growing.

Growth loves warm showers, and has need
Of summer sun to love it.
Shall my hand move to place a seed
Where earth lies cold above it?

Ah, but the larkspur in the cold
Has a gallant way of winning
Through frigid soil, and its leaves unfold
And thrive in a chill beginning.

I shall have larkspur blue and gay
As a bit of heaven, slanting
Against the wind of a summer day,
Come from an autumn planting.

FLORENCE CROW

"Replenish the earth"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHILE it is a long time, looking back through history, since the recording of God's command to man, "Replenish the earth," as found in the first chapter of Genesis, this command is pertinent today. Throughout all the centuries it has remained unrevoked. It can be seen that in human experience many things have changed in material ways: manners of living and occupations have been altered to keep pace with progress. Despite all this material shifting and adjusting, the things necessary to well-being have remained basically unchanged, and a great need is apparent. More and more men need to know how to "replenish the earth," and "subdue it" scientifically.

What does God's command to man, "Replenish the earth," mean to us? Interpreting this passage, Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 517), "Divine Love blesses its own ideas, and causes them to multiply,—to manifest His power." In the fullest sense does not this mean keeping faith with God, obeying the First Commandment in letter and in spirit? Having no other gods before Him means never to believe that materiality has intelligence or power. National and international affairs may seem to indicate a low level of prosperity, economic conditions being sadly changed, and everything more or less unstable. But can this situation be true? Not unless God has ceased to be God. When tempted to believe that evil is power we should "replenish the earth" by maintaining that God rules over all, for as David said (Psalms 24:1), "The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof; the world, and they that dwell therein."

Christian Science explains God aright, showing that His entire creation is spiritual, created to bear witness to God, good, to express good. To learn this rich truth that man is Godlike and that only good is real enables one to bring this practical truth into one's experience. What courage, peace, strength, joy, come as one understands, if in only a small way, God's everpresence and infinitude! What gratitude comes forth! How Godlike it is to realize man's dominion over all the earth, and to exercise the ability and capacity to "replenish the earth, and subdue it"!

Mary Baker Eddy has written these arresting words in the opening sentence in the Preface to Science and Health, the textbook of Christian Science (p. vii): "To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings." How many people the world over have been blessed because of her revelation—Christian Science! Students of this Science learn to think their way out of fettering beliefs, and to lean upon God. Through identifying themselves with good many find that "to-day is big with blessings."

How perfectly Christ Jesus leaned upon "the sustaining infinite"! Whatever the human need, his realization of God's presence and power and love brought forth proof abundantly. His immortal words (Matthew 5:44), "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you," still are golden. This is the Christlike way to replenish the earth. If one sees his fellow men as divinely entitled to God's love and care it is not a difficult task to replace hate, enmity, spite, persecution, with love, blessing, good deeds, and prayerful forgiveness.

Christian Science shows that there is one right way surely and quickly to "replenish the earth." Traces of illness, old age, unhappiness, all unloveliness, should quickly be detached from our thought of person and recognized as unreal shadows. Thus never to look at men through the mist of imperfection, but instead to see the perfection and freedom of spiritual man, will replenish human consciousness with good.

Sometimes in the midst of inharmony comes a sudden temptation to think how grateful one could be if only a particular problem were solved. Gratitude is tabled, as it were, because some "if" or "when" raised its protest against immediate and constant gratitude. "Jesus lifted up his eyes, and said, Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me" (John 11:41) before he called to Lazarus, "Come forth"! Why wait for material conditions to get better before realizing and expressing gratitude? Why not lift up one's eyes above the material evidence and thank God for His omnipresence and omnipotence and continue thus until proof comes into earthly experience?

What about heeding and obeying the command, "Replenish the earth," by giving thanks to God for Life, Truth, and Love? Scientific replenishment begins by being grateful for what is true about man and God, even in the midst of dearthlike circumstances. Whenever one keeps active his faith in good, renews his courage, maintains his trust in God, and steadfastly loves good, is not that one actively proving that "divine Love blesses its own ideas"? Thus establishing good in consciousness, one can look out on the world unafraid, knowing that God is caring for him and causing true ideas "to manifest His power."

Painter's Paris

NO PAINTER should ever grow to middle age without having worked in Paris. There is no town where the fraternity of painters are so happy, or where so much is learnt for so little. If you wish it, if your desires turn in that direction, I would gladly let you pass a winter under the tuition of some Paris artist. It would be hard work. You would begin before dawn, and be on the spot ready for work as the sun rose. Painting the Seine, staring with half-closed eyes at Nôtre-Dame, or watching with amazement the barges casting shadows you never imagined on the river-bank. You would be taught to make your little "bun" on the top left-hand corner of your palette which will show your lightest tone, and to work downwards from that to the very depths of your shadows. The cold will numb your fingers; the wind will upset your easel; your copal oil will drip down your thumb, and you will feel miserable. But the sketch will be done, and the joy of its completion will make you happy, and glad of your own insolence in imagining for a moment that you could transfer to canvas one iota of the beauty nature throws at you.—OLIVER BALDWIN, in "Unborn Son." (London: Grayson & Grayson.)

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AND
HEALTH
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Listed Stock Quotations • **Commodity and Money Markets**

Most Stocks Sell Off One to Two Points in Active Dealings

Trend Downward In a Moderately Lively Session

By **Forrest Price**

They sold 'em today.

Most of the prominent stocks declined a point to 2 points.

But it was nothing to get excited about.

Traders said it was only a "technical correction" which had been anticipated for some time.

Business was moderately active.

Transfers totaled about 1,500,000 shares.

Prominent in the decline were such issues as First National Stores, Foster Wheeler preferred, General Electric, General Motors, Cerro de Pasco, Great Northern preferred, Chrysler, Deere, U. S. Smelting, Western Union, West Penn Electric A, Western Union, Westinghouse Electric, New York Shipbuilding, Auburn Auto and American Telephone.

On the plus side of the account, with a few new highs, were Hazel Atlas Glass, Chicago Pneumatic Tool comman and preferred, Cuban American Sugar preferred, Warner Bros. common and preferred, Sloss Sheffield, Air Reduction, Bridgeport Brass and the metals.

Although Sears Roebuck Co. showed a sales gain of 18.2 per cent from Aug. 14 to Sept. 10 over the corresponding period last year it did not seem to have any influence on the stock.

On the other hand Montgomery Ward declined more than 2 points due to the statement of President Avery that high taxes were making tremendous inroads upon the company's earnings.

A decline of more than 2 points in Italian Government 7s featured the bond market. Minor changes were shown in the corporate group. U. S. Governments were inclined to sag.

Wheat had a late spurt at Chicago. Cotton was quiet, and fluctuated in a narrow groove.

According to some industrial leaders business is just beginning to indicate what may be expected of it in the months to come.

Conservative interests agree that business has not only rounded the corner but already has made good progress toward a volume that never before has been witnessed.

It will be remembered that not long ago complaint was that the heavy industries had not joined the procession leading to prosperity. Well, now that can no longer be truthfully said.

The magazine Steel in its current issue out today says the situation in pig iron is strong. "This does more than connote a broadening of the base of the already encouraging iron and steel market," the magazine says. "Consumers are not only covering for their present substantial melt, but they are also accumulating inventories against still heavier requirements and probable price advances, and are beginning to regard pig iron as an investment—perhaps a hedge against inflation."

Industrial Index Drops During Week

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—The Associated Press weekly index of industrial activity continued the downward movement that started three weeks ago.

The most important factor contributing to the setback was the sharp curtailment of automobile output as makers prepared for new model. Other more-than-seasonal declines were registered by cotton manufacturing activity and total carloadings. Steel mill activity and electric power were above seasonal expectations.

As a result, the index dropped to 70.2 from 72.7 last week and 59.1 a year ago.

The index, based on 1929-30 as 100, and adjusted for seasonal variation, follows with the corresponding index figures for its component parts:

	Latest Wk	Prev Wk	Yr Ago
Composite index	70.2	72.7	59.1
Automobile prod	*15.6	48.7	49.7
Steel mill activity	66.7	61.5	24.7
Cotton mfg activity	86.2	87.9	69.2
Elec power product	101.4	100.8	93.6
Residential building	42.6	42.6	16.2
Total carloadings	64.3	64.9	61.0

*New 1935 low.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; specialties up as leaders sag.

Bonds: Mixed; U. S. Governments lower.

Curb: Easy; specialties resistant.

Foreign exchanges: Unever; sterling declines.

Cotton: Quiet; favorable weather; local and southern selling.

Sugar: Steady; trade support.

Chicago

Wheat: Strong; war insurance canceled.

Corn: Firm; corn supplies diminishing.

Cattle: Mostly steady to strong.

Hogs 15-25 up; spots 50 higher; top $12.15.

Foreign

London: A weaker tendency prevailed on the stock exchange today influenced by week-end developments of the Italo-Abyssinian situation. Prices were lower, due to the absence of support and some selling, while German bonds and copper shares were firm exceptions. The market closed dull.

Paris: Traders were hesitant on the Bourse today, due to the international situation, and issues again lost part of their recent gains. Rentes along with international shares were unsettled, while Suez issues declined sharply. The closing was heavy.

Berlin: Selling predominated on the Boerse today, forcing prices to decline. The market closed listless.

Dollar Value at Paris

PARIS, Sept. 16 (AP)—The United States dollar closed officially on the foreign exchange market today at 15.17 francs (6.592 cents to the franc) as compared with the Saturday New York overnight rate of 6.5985 cents to the franc.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Sept. 16	Last Sept. 14
23½	23½	..	Adams Express	234	21¼	21¼	13¼	21¼
64¾	51	.2†	Acme Steel	300	63½	63	63	63¾
9¾	4¼	..	Adams Express	900	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
33½	25	.2	Adams Millis	400	31¾	31¾	31¾	31½
14¼	8	.15b	Addressograph	1000	13½	13	13¼	13
14¼	4½	..	Advance Rumely	300	13⅝	13¼	13¼	14
8¾	6¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
149¾	104⅞	.3†	Air Reduction	400	147½	146½	146½	146
17⅝	3¼	..	Airway Elec App	400	1⅝	1	1⅝	1
20⅝	15¼	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	1600	16⅝	16¼	16¼	16¾
2⅛	¾	..	Alleg Corp (h)	6900	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
8½	2⅜	..	Alleg pf ww xxx (h)	800	5½	5½	5½	5¾
30½	21	1	Alleghany Steel	600	28⅜	27¾	28¼	28¾
171½	125	6	Allied Chem	400	170	169	169	169½
127½	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	126	126	126	..
20¼	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	100	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	..
29⅜	12	..	Allis Chalmers	1500	28½	27⅝	28⅜	28¼
77⅜	33⅛	.2b	Allied Stores	2800	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞
73⅜	49	.5	Allied Stores pf	200	70⅝	69¾	70⅝	69½
4½	2½	.2†	Amal Leather	1500	4	3⅞	4	4
71	48½	.2	Amerada	1000	64½	63½	63½	64⅝
57¾	41½	.3	Am Ag Ch Del	700	51¾	51¼	51¼	52½
31¾	12½	..	Am Bank Note	7600	32½	31⅛	32	32
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	1800	15⅝	15¼	15¼	15½
86¼	72	.6	Am Crys Sufi 1pf	50	86¼	86	86	86
38⅛	21	.1	Am Brake S&F	500	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	..
128½	119	.7	Am Brake S&F pf	50	126¾	126¾	126¼	128
146⅝	119	.4†	Am Can	1600	144⅝	143	144½	144
25⅜	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	1000	23½	22½	22¾	23
22	8	..	Am Chain	1500	21	19½	20¼	20½
106	38	..	Am Chain pf	100	100¼	100¼	100¼	103½
66	66	.2†	Am Chicle	600	89½	89	89½	..
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	3300	28	27⅜	27½	27⅝
3	¾	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8⅞	2¾	..	Am European	500	7½	7½	7½	..
9	2	..	Am & For Pow	3000	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	32	32	32	33
17	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	300	12¼	11⅜	12	12
13	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
6½	2¾	..	Am Hide & L	800	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4¾
39½	17	..	Am Hide & L pf	2000	38¼	37¼	38¼	38½
37¼	27½	2.40	Am Home Pr	700	31¾	30½	30⅝	31½
4⅞	2⅜	..	Am Ice	200	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	2¾
9⅞	4½	..	Am International	1100	9	9	9	9⅛
6	3¾	..	Am La Fr pf	30	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	1300	18	17⅝	17⅝	18
58	32	..	Am Loco pf	200	53½	52⅜	52⅜	..
10¼	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	8500	10	9¾	9⅞	9⅞
9½	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	100	9½	9½	9½	9⅜
24¾	11½	..	Am Metal	3900	23¾	23	23	23¾
23¾	18½	..	Am Mach & Fy	2200	26¾	26¼	26½	26½
30⅛	24	1½	Am News	100	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
9½	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	2200	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	7⅜
41½	8⅜	..	Am P & L 5% pf	2000	30⅝	29⅜	30¼	30¼
49½	10⅛	..	Am P⅜L 6% pf	1600	36	34¾	35	36
18¾	10½	..	Am Radiator	7700	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	18
27¾	15¾	.20b	Am Rolling Mill	6800	27½	26⅜	27	27¼
95¾	66	.5	Am Safety Razor	100	91½	91½	91½	..
13⅞	4½	..	Am Seating	500	13½	13	13	13¼
26¼	20	.2	Am Shipbuilding	100	25	24	25	25
51¼	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	24500	50⅝	49	49⅞	50⅜
102	74¾	.5	Am Tobacco B	1500	102	101	101¼	101⅜
20¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	19	18½	18½	19
70½	51⅞	.2	Am Sugar Ref	400	56	56	56	56
145⅞	98⅝	.9	Am Tel & Tel	2500	140	140	140⅛	141½
22⅛	9	..	Am Type F pf(h)	10	10	10	10	11
19¼	7⅛	.1	Am Wat W & E	11500	17¾	16⅜	16⅝	17⅛
80	48	.6	Am Wat 1pf	400	77½	76½	77½	77
9½	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	1500	8⅞	8⅜	8½	8⅞
52¾	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	3300	50¼	49½	50	50½
1¾	⅝	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	1000	1⅛	1	1	¾
6½	2¾	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	200	4	4	4	..
5⅝	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
49	31	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	47	47	47	..
21⅜	8	..	Anaconda Cop	4400	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛	21¼
28	16⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	100	25	25	25	25
17⅝	12⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	100	13	12½	12½	13½
3½	1½	..	A P W Paper		2	2	2	..
52	36	.1†	Archer Daniels	200	47¾	47⅜	47⅝	..
108	97	.7	Armour Del pf	200	105	105	105	4
6½	3¼	..	Armour Ill	6200	4	3⅞	4	4
70⅜	55½	.6	Armour Ill pr pf	500	60¾	60	60	60⅞
8	4	..	Armold Constable	400	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
32⅞	16½	.50	Armstrong Cork	3800	32½	31½	32½	32
15⅛	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	14¼	14	14	14
89⅝	48	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	88	88	88	..
40½	29¾	.80	Asso Oil	10	38	38	38	..
107⅛	35¾	.2b	Atchison T&SF	3900	52⅛	51¾	51¾	51½
91	66⅝	.5	Atchison pf	500	88	87⅞	88	..
37¼	10½	..	Atl Coast Line	1600	25½	25	25½	25
28	21⅜	.1	Atl Refining	2200	22½	21¾	21¾	22¼
46½	32¾	.2	Atlas Powder	200	45¾	44¼	45	45
39⅝	15	..	Auburn Auto	1900	37	34½	35¾	37¼
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	500	7	7	7	7¼
4¾	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	4400	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅞

—B—

6½	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	4000	3¼	3	3	3
26¾	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	400	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	23½
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	6900	17⅞	16½	16⅞	16¾
23	9¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	21¾	20⅞	21¾	20⅞
51⅛	37½	.1†	Barnsdall	300	46	46	46	..
110⅝	57⅛	..	Barnsdall A	2800	91¼	89	91⅛	91¼
115	101¾	..	Bayuk Cig pf	300	113⅞	112	113⅞	111½
19	14½	..	Beatrice Cream	100	15⅞	15⅜	15¾	15¼
95	72	.3†	Beech-Nut Pack	100	95	94	94	N
14⅜	11⅛	1	Belding Hem	1000	14½	14	14	14½
21⅜	12½	..	Bendix Aviation	28500	22⅞	21⅜	22⅜	22⅝
19⅞	15½	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	700	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅞
50⅝	34	2	Best & Co	100	49½	49½	49½	..
40⅝	21⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	8500	40¼	38⅞	40	39¾
10³⅜	5¾	1¾	Beth Steel pf	500	100⅝	99¾	100	100
26¼	14⅜	1b	Bigelow Sanford	200	23⅛	23	23	23⅝
14¼	9⅝	..	Blaw Knox	1000	14	13½	13⅝	13⅝
80	28¼	..	Blumenthal pf	30	80	80	80	..
16⅛	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	4500	15⅝	15¼	15¼	14¾
58⅝	36⅜	.3	Bohn Alum & Br	700	50	49¼	49¼	..
47¾	42	.2†	Bon Ami B	200	43¾	43	43	..
26⅜	21	1.60	Borden	3300	24⅞	24½	24½	24⅜
22⅝	12	..	Borg Warner	2200	51½	50¼	51	50⅜
15	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	1400	15	14¼	15	13⅞
48⅞	24½	.2	Briggs Mfg	4700	46¼	45	45⅜	46
1½	½	..	Botany A pf (h)	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
8	3¾	..	Boston & Maine	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
45⅜	23⅛	.3	Briggs & Strat	100	44	44	44	43½
36½	30⅜	..	Bristol Myers	100	35	35	35	35
46⅜	36⅜	.3	Brooklyn Man T	1100	44⅛	43⅞	43⅞	44¼
67⅜	33⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	200	43¼	43⅛	43⅛	..
8⅛	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	..
15	8⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	12⅜	12½	12½	12⅝
3	1¼	..	Budd Mfg rts	200	⅝	½	½	⅝
6¼	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	2100	5¾	5½	5½	5⅝
7½	2½	..	Budd Wheel	8900	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
19⅞	8¼	..	Bullard	1000	19	18½	18⅝	18⅞
10¼	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	600	10¾	10½	10½	10¾
1¾	¾	..	Burns Bros B (h)	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
20½	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	4200	20½	19⅝	19⅞	19⅞
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf cod	10	14	14	14	16
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	1000	2¾	2½	2½	2½
1¾	⅜	..	Butterick	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
20	11⅜	..	Byers	1500	18	17¼	18	18
60¾	32	..	Byers pf	70	59	58	58	..

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42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	1400	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	31
1⅞	¾	..	Callahan Z & L	1300	¾	¾	¾	¾
7¾	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	2400	5¾	5½	5½	5½
22⅞	7½	.40b	Campbell Wy&C	300	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	..
16⅞	8¼	.40	Canada Dry	300	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9¾
13¾	9¾	..	Canadian Pacific	4600	10¼	9⅞	10¼	10¼
13⅛	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	400	12½	12½	12½	12⅜
80⅝	45¾	..	Case Thresh	2300	77⅜	76	77¼	77½
55⅛	36½	1†	Caterpillar Trac	1800	51½	50	50¾	50
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	9700	28⅜	27⅜	27⅝	28¼
5	1⅞	..	Celotex Co (h)	7400	4¾	4½	4⅝	4⅝
32¾	11¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	170	36	33¾	34¼	35½
29	22¼	1½*	Central Aguirre	500	26¼	26	26	..
63¾	38⅝	4	Cerro de Pasco	21900	62¼	60½	60¾	61¾
7	3⅝	..	Certain-Teed	200	6½	6½	6½	..
65¼	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	80	64⅞	62¾	64	64⅞
47¾	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	200	45¼	45	45¼	45
47½	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1800	46⅝	46	46	46
2¼	1	..	Chi & E Ill (h)	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
2⅝	⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
2¼	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	500	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
4½	1½	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	300	3	3	3	..
34½	15⅜	1†	Chi Mall Order	400	32	31½	31¾	32¼
3	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	900	1½	1½	1½	1¾
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	500	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
10⅝	3⅝	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	200	6	6	6	..
5⅝	1¾	..	Chi & N'western (h)	1000	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2¾
10⅜	4⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	2500	10½	9⅝	10½	9¾
44⅞	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	1800	44⅞	43¾	44½	43½
2⅝	¾	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
4⅛	1⅝	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	700	3	2½	2½	2⅞
30	25½	2	Chickasha Cot O	800	26	25⅝	25⅝	..
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	300	5	5	5	4⅞
74	31	1†	Chrysler	30000	71⅞	69⅞	71¼	71⅞
35⅜	23⅜	1	Cleve Gr Br Co	500	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
24⅞	14	2	City Ice & Fuel	800	15⅜	15½	15½	15⅝
5	3¼	..	City Stores	300	3¾	3⅞	3⅞	..
28½	20	1	Cluett Peabody	500	22½	22	22	..
19¼	15⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	18000	19	18⅜	19	18¾
57⅞	53⅜	3	Coca Cola A	500	55¾	55⅞	55⅞	55¾
32⅞	8	..	Collins & Aikman	9400	32	30¼	31¾	32¼
104½	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	30	105	104¾	105	..
5½	½	..	Colo P & L (h)	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
14¼	6⅜	..	Colo & So 2pf	60	12	12	12	..
14	3⅜	..	Columbia Gas	18000	13¼	12⅝	12⅞	13¼
86½	35½	.6	Columbia G pf A	300	82	82	82	83½
81	34½	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	300	69½	67	67	68¾
94	67	4	Columbian Carb	300	91	91	91	91½
53⅞	39½	2½	Comm Credit	1000	51	50¾	51	51
72	56¼	2.80†	Comm Inv Tr	1300	67⅞	6 7	67⅝	67
102⅜	97⅛	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%		800	101⅞	100¾	101¼	101
23⅞	17⅝	.60†	Comm Solvents	11800	20⅞	20¼	20¾	20⅝
2⅞	¾	..	Conwith & So	7200	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
65¼	29⅛	3	Comwith & S 6pf	600	56½	54½	54½	57
119½	112	5½	Con Credit pf	500	115	115	115	..
37⅞	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	2700	34	33¼	34	33¾
49	23¾	4½	Consl Ry & Lt	50	42	42	42	43
94	67	4	Consol Film Ind	500	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
22½	14¼	1½†	Consol Film I pf	700	17⅜	17	17	17
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	400	8⅛	8	8	..
34¼	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	7000	27¼	26½	26⅞	26¾
103⅛	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	300	100	99⅞	99⅞	100
26¼	14⅜	1b	Consol Laundries	00	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
10½	6½	.25b	Consol Oil	12000	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
5	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	300	4½	4½	4½	..
1½	½	..	Consol Textile	00	¾	¾	¾	¾
82	71	6½	Con Cig pref ww	10	79	79	79	..
13⅝	8¾	..	Container A	2400	11¾	11½	11½	11½
5⅛	2⅞	..	Container B	1200	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
9¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A	1100	9½	8⅝	8⅝	9
13⅜	5⅜	..	Cont Baking B	1300	11¼	11¼	11¼	1¾
67¾	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	300	64½	63¾	63¾	..
91½	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	4100	86½	86	86⅜	86
14⅜	7	.55b	Cont Dia Fibre	300	13¾	13½	13⅝	13⅝
42⅜	28⅞	1.20†	Cont Insurance	300	40¼	40¼	40¼	..
11¾	3¾	..	Cont Motors	1200	1⅞	1⅜	1⅝	..
23	15½	.63½b	Cont Oil	5700	19½	18⅞	19⅜	19⅜
78⅝	62	3	Cream of Wheat	1400	65½	64¼	64⅝	65¼
6⅛	4⅛	..	Coty	600	4⅞	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
39⅛	35½	.2†	Cream of Wheat	300	38	37¾	37¾	38
16¾	12½	.25b	Crosley Radio	1700	13½	13	13	..
36¼	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	1300	35¾	35½	35½	..
47¾	43½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	46	46	46	..
5⅝	3½	..	Crown Zeller vtc	400	5½	5½	5½	5½
27⅝	14	..	Crucible Steel	300	27¼	26¾	26¾	26⅝
1⅝	1	..	Cuba Co	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
10	5	..	Cuba Ry pf	10	8⅜	8	8	8½
8½	5½	..	Cuban Am Sug	800	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¼
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	280	71	70	70¼	68½
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishing	800	19½	19½	19½	18⅞
105¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub Co	300	103⅛	103½	103½	104
3	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	3800	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
10½	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1500	7¾	7⅝	7¾	7½
39	16	..	Cutler Hammer	400	28¼	27½	28	28¼

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42	22¾	..	Deere & Co	3800	41¼	39¼	39⅝	41½
28	19	.75g	Deere & Co pf	500	27½	27¼	27¼	27⅝
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	1400	38½	36½	37¼	38¼
19¼	11	..	Del Lack & W	4500	16⅜	16½	16¼	16⅜
4¾	1½	..	Denver & R G pf	300	2½	2½	2½	2½
103½	65	4	Detroit Edison	300	103	103	103	103½
40¾	26½	1½†	Diamond Match	500	39½	39	39	39
43½	34¼	2†	Dome Mines	1800	41⅝	40¾	41⅝	41½
12⅝	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	300	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
33⅞	17½	.75b	Douglas A	8200	33⅜	30¾	32¼	31
13⅛	6¾	..	Dresser B	1500	13½	13	13	13
5⅝	2	..	Dunhill Inter	2000	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅝

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Sept. 16	Last Sept. 14
19	12¾	1	Duplan Silk	500	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	..
113	103	8	Duplan Silk pf	40	113½	113½	117½	..
126¼	86⅝	3.80†	du Pont de Nem	900	128	124⅛	127¼	124
131	126⅝	6	du Pont deb	300	129	128¾	129	..
118	104	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	114	114	114	..

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8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	500	6⅞	6¾	6¾	..
158½	110½	.5†	Eastman Kodak	500	158	157	158	..
28⅝	16⅜	1†	Eaton Mfg	3000	28	27½	28	27½
32¼	19⅜	..	Elec Auto-Lite	19000	31⅜	30	31	31⅜
9¼	3⅞	..	Elec Boat	14000	9¼	8½	8½	8⅝
8⅜	5¾	..	Elec & Mus Ind	500	6½	6½	6½	6½
7½	1¼	..	Elec Pow & Lt	3900	5¾	5¼	5¼	5⅜
28	21½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	500	21	20	20	21½
32	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	1500	24¾	23½	23½	24½
49½	39	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	300	47¾	47½	47½	47⅞
41	14	..	Engineers P S 5pf	700	37	35½	35½	..
42	15½	..	Engineers PS 6pf	500	40⅞	40	40	..
41½	14½	..	Engineers PS ww	300	38⅛	38½	38½	38½
7⅜	4⅛	..	Equitable Off Big	300	6¼	6	6¼	..
14	7½	..	Erie RR		200	11¾	11¾	12
17½	8½	..	Erie RR

Business and Industry

Another Sharp Increase Reported in Steel Mill Operations

Commerce and Finance

Retail-Wholesale Buying Movement Gains Momentum

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—A fall buying movement "which has been gaining momentum since Labor Day," is reported by the Commerce Department to have "broadened demand" in both the retail and wholesale trade.

In its regular weekly survey of conditions in 33 cities, the department noted that the "forward trade movement," was based largely on this background:

"Favorable weather, stimulated buying power in agricultural sections, sustained activity in building and construction, and gradually improved employment conditions brought about by WPA allotments and increased industrial production."

Another Commerce Department report noted a continuing decline in United States raw cotton exports in August as compared to the previous month and August last year.

Despite gains to several European countries, this year's August shipments fell to 241,000 bales, valued at $16,213,000 against 253,000 bales valued at $17,349,000 in August last year.

July shipments this year were 277,000 bales, valued at $18,418,000.

The notable gain in cotton exports was a jump in the movement to France from 6912 bales in August last year to 34,052 in August this year.

New York reported department stores increased last week's turnover 12 per cent over a year ago, and that buyers were having difficulty in getting delivery.

Boston reported "a definite shortage" of skilled labor in the metal industries, while Philadelphia department stores increased trade volume 10 per cent over last year.

A survey of 100 Cleveland manufacturers showed an increase of about 4000 in employment over a year ago, and 3800 men were expected to return to work shortly for the production of new automobiles.

Chicago and St. Louis department store sales increased, and in St. Louis industrial employment has expanded since Labor Day.

In San Francisco retail trade continued upward, and generally improved conditions were reported in Atlanta, Memphis, Birmingham, New Orleans, Houston, Dallas and Minneapolis.

Lumber Consumption May Reach Highest Level Since 1931

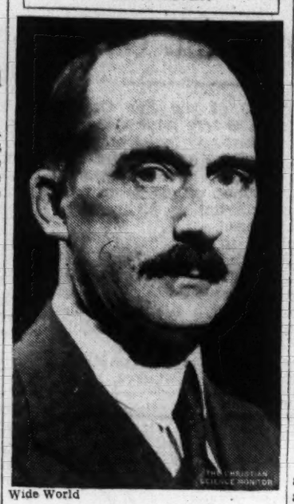
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—Lumber shipments for 1935 will be 16,415,000,000, while production will be 15,436,000,000 feet, according to estimates of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association. The production figures compare with the recent preliminary census report of 15,494,000,000 for 1934.

Production for the first half of 1935, according to the association reports, was 7,004,000,000 feet. Last year's lumber production of softwoods was 12,735,000,000 and of hardwoods 2,758,000,000 feet. The ratio of hardwoods to softwoods, the association says, will probably be about the same this year as last.

The association expects that lumber consumption during the third quarter of this year will be about 4,400,000,000 feet, and calculates that total construction contracts for 1935, if continued at the August rate, will be the largest since 1931, "and the last half of 1935 will be a heavier half-year than was the first six months of 1934, when the public works program was in full swing."

Statistician



Wide World

Col. Leonard P. Ayres
Vice-President of Cleveland Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio

Sees Industrial Output Halfway Back to Normal

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 15 (AP)—The American love for comfort and luxury received a large share of the credit as Col. Leonard P. Ayres, Cleveland economist, commented on the 1935 improvement in business conditions.

"Recovery," he said, "has made sufficient progress during the past three years to carry the volume of industrial production halfway back toward normal."

Of this year's improvement, Colonel Ayres asserted in his monthly national business survey:

"Some of the natural forces of recovery continue to operate in placid fashion to hold business activity up nearly to the levels established at the beginning of the year. The American people continue to buy large numbers of automobiles and iceless refrigerators.

"They are traveling more freely and patronizing entertainments and amusements more generally than they did in the earlier years of the depression. They are buying more personal and household goods at retail stores than formerly. The farmers are having their best year since the depression started.

"All these factors sustain business. "Nevertheless," the statistician added, "some of the natural forces of recovery are still exerting only meager pressure in the upward push of business." These, he said, were export trade, railroad purchasing, and building construction.

Business activity this year has "held its own, fairly well," Col. Ayres asserted. "It is keeping the gains that it made after the decline of last summer, but it has not added much to them."

He added, however, that in August, there was a new upward tilt in business as industrial production climbed slightly above the average for the previous seven months. Despite this, Col. Ayres said, "Factory employment was slightly below its average so far in 1935, and factory payrolls were a little below."

Taking the average volume of industrial production in 1923-24-25 as a fair normal level of activity, and making allowance for the fact that a larger total is now needed to equal the same level with the now larger population, the statistician estimates production in 1935 at 77.5 per cent compared with a normal 100.

Trade Bars Prevent Currency Stabilization, Asserts League

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—Reconstruction of international trading facilities to insure currency stabilization is suggested in the fourth world economic survey just published by the League of Nations.

"It is not sufficient to reconstitute an international money standard; it must be worked," stated the survey. "In order for it to be worked, goods must be allowed to move more freely across national frontiers; quotas, exchange controls and other extraordinary impediments to trade must be removed; and there must be debt settlements.

"The main virtue of an international monetary system is to make it possible to reconstruct the international specialization and economic co-operation that was the basis of former prosperity.

Lists Obstacles

"If governments are not willing or able to carry through the national adjustments necessary to enable such co-operation to develop, no international monetary standard, however carefully restored, can long survive."

Outstanding obstacles to freer flow of international commerce, the survey pointed out, are agreements, either by individual nations or on an international basis, for price control.

The survey cited such agreements, either by individual nations or on an international basis, for price control, such as those governing copper, rubber, tin, cotton and other raw materials where price can be influenced through regulation of production.

"If the price of a particular commodity is raised, consumption tends to fall off and alternative sources of supply or substitutes are sought," the survey asserted.

How Control Has Worked

"Thus the consumption of tin has decreased considerably since the International Tin Committee was successful in raising the price, the production of wheat has increased greatly in high-cost areas as a result of tariff protection and quotas, the virtual guarantee by the United States Government of cotton prices above the world market price has called forth a considerable amount of new production in such countries as Brazil.

"The copper agreement has protected high-cost producers from the full force of competition from rich new veins of ore in such areas as northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo."

The survey concluded that such changes caused marked alteration in the producing and consuming habits throughout the world.

"But it is already evident," the publication continued, "that the international price disparities and the new vested interests that have been created will place obstacles in the way of any tendency to return to freer international specialization."

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market rally in Wall Street which was resumed so spectacularly the previous week slowed down somewhat toward the end of last week but opinion in the Street remained optimistic. An unusual uniformity of bullish opinion prevails among the leading investment services, where even in the most confident times there is usually some dissent from the general optimism. In spite of the slight dullness in the market in the latter part of the week, no "airpockets" were uncovered.

Business prospects are considered excellent; good cheer was obtained from the machine-tool show at Cleveland, the continuing excellence of the routine business figures such as electric power output, carloadings, and steel operations, and the now unquestioned revival of building operations.

There is much curiosity as to what part the Securities and Exchange Commission will play in the bull market. The present is the first vigorously rising stock market since the organization of the SEC. The law requires that organization to draw up rules and regulations regarding wash sales, tips, pegging, fixing, or stabilizing of stock prices, short sales, puts, calls, and straddles, and other operations generally indulged in during rising markets. In some of these matters the commission has yet to draw up definitions, in other cases it has yet to make the required rules and regulations.

Berle and the Tractions

In this connection there was much interest in the charge made by A. A. Berle Jr., New York City Chamberlain, that the recept rapid rise in the prices of the securities of the traction companies for whose purchase the city is negotiating, has been in part due to illegal tipping and manipulation. Mr. Berle was taken into camp by the Stock Exchange last year by being appointed a member of its advisory group of 10, or "Brain Trust." Instead of taking his complaint to the exchange, however, Mr. Berle threatened to take it to the SEC. His public statement to this effect precipitated a sharp break in the securities involved. The incident was taken by Wall Street as an illustration of the extremely delicate nature of the task of defining false or misleading statements affecting stock prices.

It was conjectured in the Street that the Morgan decision to put the Van Sweringen collateral on the auction block might have been precipitated by the split-off from the parent firm of Morgan Stanley & Co. A redivision of the assets among the partners is usual with any important change in the personnel of unincorporated firms.

There is some doubt as to whether Loree could until the present law be permitted to buy in the Van Sweringen properties, as also whether the Interstate Commerce Commission could prevent the Van Sweringens themselves from bidding them in. The chief difficulty here, however, would be about the same as that which faced the bankers when the Van Sweringens originally defaulted on their $40,000,000 loan, namely, to find someone to replace them.

Treasury Financing

The new issues market came to life last week. Public offerings of $120,000,000 were the largest for any week since that ended July 19 when $234,000,000 of securities were offered. Practically all of the week's financing was as usual for refunding purposes. There were two, large corporate offerings, one for Socony-Vacuum and one for Republic Steel.

Tax-exempt offerings included $20,000,000 for the State of Tennessee and $6,000,000 New York City corporate stock notes. The Socony-Vacuum offering of $50,000,000 attracted considerable attention. It carried a 3½ per cent coupon—for a maturity for which United States Treasury obligations—exempt from all state taxes and from normal federal income taxes, sell to yield about 2.86 per cent. It was distributed and the books closed almost immediately. The "underwriter's" fee was only $200,000, or four-tenths of 1 per cent. Salomon Bros. & Hutzler did not underwrite or guarantee the offering, but merely acted as dealers and distributors.

On second thought the Street was not particularly impressed by the two and one-half times over-subscription to the 1½ per cent note offering, as an almost similar offering in June was over-subscribed six times. On the other hand the Treasury's announcement that 39 per cent of the called fourth Liberty bonds had already been brought in for exchange created a favorable impression. There was no surprise that the bulk of the exchange acceptance called for notes rather than bonds. It is now expected, however, that a larger proportion of the new bonds will be asked for. It is thought that institutional holders, who would prefer the shorter-term security, were quicker to act on the exchange offering than the private investors who will be turning in their Liberty bonds between now and Oct. 15. The possibility is scouted that the Treasury may raise the price of the exchange on the bonds, as it did last spring, because the called bonds are now selling at only a few points above par.

The recurrence of gold shipments to New York, of which $20,000,000 came from Paris and $13,000,000 from Amsterdam last week, was not unexpected. The European exchanges had been slipping slowly toward the lower gold point since the beginning of the month. Further shipments are expected. This the season for the foreign exchanges to tilt down in favor of the dollar, and the additional influence of political uncertainties in Europe, the bullish outlook for American securites, and the continued uncertainty about gold bloc stability, add their force to the movement.

FDIC Suit Welcomed

Action of a stockholder of Manufacturers' Trust in challenging the constitutionality and equity of the deposit insurance system was welcomed in the Street, where it is felt that the New York banks have been severely imposed on by the system which assesses them far out of proportion to the specific insurance which they receive, and still further out of porportion to the actuarial probability of their need for the insurance.

Rail equities had a good week, thereby cheering stock market chart readers. The intimation of Jesse Jones that New York Central ought to be able to refund its short-term liabilities at around 4 per cent was considered rather a pipe dream but it helped sentiment, as did also the announcement that Great Northern would be seen through its $100,000,000 maturity next summer by the RFC or the bankers. Evidence that the RFC is to resume its role of bailing out railroads, from which it has been withdrawn for some time, was taken as a further extension of the Administration's policy of being good to business—until it can catch its breath.

The Street was pleased at the announced intention of the Edison Electric Institute to challenge the constitutionality of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 as soon as possible. With the crowded docket of the Supreme Court, it looks unlikely that any decision on the act could be obtained before the winter of 1936-1937. This uncertainty, the Street feels, will retard utility construction and financing, as well as making utility stocks the football of political rumors.

Greek Foreign Trade Shows Good Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Sept. 16—For the first half of 1935 Greece's foreign trade revealed an appreciable improvement, according to the American commercial attache here.

During the six-month period, imports were valued at 4,971,000,000 drachmas and exports at 2,616,000,000 drachmas (drachma equals $0.01) compared with 4,120,000,000 and 1,947,000,000 drachmas, respectively, in the first half of 1934. The imports surplus in the 1935 half year totaled 2,355,000,000 drachmas against 2,173,000,000 drachmas in the first half of last year, the report shows.

As compared with the first six months of 1934, wheat imports recorded a 78 per cent gain in volume while lumber imports advanced 66 per cent during the period under review. Imports of steel ingots and bars as well as corn and a number of staple manufactures also showed substantial increases, while receipts of coal, sugar and ginned cotton were smaller than in the corresponding period of 1934. Among exports, tobacco shipments increased by 57 per cent and olive oil by 69 per cent, statistics show. Germany is the country's leading supplier and customer.

August Construction Hits New 1935 High

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Sept. 16

A NEW high monthly level for construction in 1935 was reached in August, according to figures published by F. W. Dodge Corporation. August contracts for all types of construction in the 37 eastern states totaled $168,557,200, exceeding the totals for any month since October, 1931, with the exception of December, 1933, January and March, 1934. In July the volume totaled $159,257,500, while August, 1934, the total was $119,591,900.

August construction records showed residential building contracts of $40,528,300, non-residential building awards of $58,488,500, and contracts for heavy engineering projects in the amount of $69,540,400. For residential building the total was about 16 per cent smaller than was reported for July, but a gain in excess of 100 per cent was registered when compared with the total of only $18,634,000 for August, 1934.

For the first eight months of 1935 residential contracts awarded in the 37 eastern states totaled $297,096,700 as compared with only $170,226,500 for the corresponding period of last year.

Commodity Prices Continue Downtrend With 0.1 P. C. Drop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—Wholesale commodity prices continued their downward movement during the week ended Sept. 7 with a decline of 0.1 per cent, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The decrease placed the general index at 80.4 per cent of the 1926 average. The composite index is 3.3 per cent above a year ago.

Decreases were reported in the foods, fuel and lighting materials, and miscellaneous commodity groups. Farm products, hides and leather products, textile products, building materials, and chemicals and drugs were higher. No change was shown in the index for the metals and metal products and housefurnishing goods groups.

The index for the large industrial group, which includes all commodities other than farm products and processed foods, declined 0.3 per cent during the week and is now 0.8 per cent below a year ago.

The price index compares:

	Sept7 1935	Aug31 1935	Sept8 1934	Sept9 1933
All commodities	80.4	80.5	77.8	69.7
Farm products	79.9	79.2	74.3	56.6
Foods	85.9	86.0	77.2	65.9
Hides & lthr prods	90.5	90.4	84.6	92.8
Textile products	71.0	70.9	70.6	73.9
Fuel & lghtg mtrls	74.6	75.4	75.4	67.6
Metals & met prod	86.0	86.0	85.9	81.7
Building materials	85.4	85.3	86.3	81.4
Chemicals & drugs	79.2	79.0	76.3	72.3
Housefurn goods	81.8	81.8	82.9	78.6
Miscel commodities	66.8	67.1	70.6	64.9
All commodities other than farm prods and foods	77.9	78.1	78.5	74.8

War Risk Insurance Now Being Required In the Mediterranean

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Marine underwriters decided today, in view of the Italo-Ethiopian situation, to give notice that ships and cargo transiting the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal must be insured separately against war risks or be included in ordinary insurance contracts at special premiums.

Contracts for marine insurance normally provide coverage against war risks, but a clause allows the insurer to exclude war risk by giving 10 days' notice. This notice now is given and fresh inquiries for war risks, brokers said, will probbaly be considered at a higher rate.

Norwegian ships carrying nonhazardous cargoes are mainly affected by the rate which, at present, is five shillings (about $1.25) per £100 (about $500) for time charters and two shillings six pense (about 60 cents) per £100 for six months' cargo.

Insurance on munitions cargoes were said to be at a prohibitive rate and the subject of special inquiries.

Insurance odds quoted against the risk of involving Great Britain in war are around 15-to-1, or 6 per cent; France and any major power, about 20-to-1; and the United States and any major power, 100-to-1.

Ohio Edison Co. Is Exonerated of Fraud

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Sept. 16 (AP)—A decision exonerating the Ohio Edison Company, and its parent company, the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, of fraud charges brought against them by Harry Engle and other Edison stockholders was filed today in common pleas court here by Judge Charles M. McBride of Hillsboro, Ohio.

Mr. Engle had asked a receivership for Ohio Edison, charging fraud in the merger which brought together the Youngstown, Akron and Springfield, Ohio, power companies in 1930. He sought to compel Commonwealth & Southern to return to Ohio Edison $18,000,000 involved in the purchase of transportation companies and $15,000,000 as the purchase price of 600,000 shares of Ohio Edison common stock.

Most Favorable Dividend Changes in Last 8 Months

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—Favorable dividend changes during the past week totaled 39 against 20 the week before, Standard Statistics reports.

This figure is higher than any week of the past eight months. Unfavorable announcements numbered five against four in the previous week.

Steel Industry Fall Prospects Unusually Good

By H. A. Knight
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—Operations in the steel industry increased 3.9 per cent of capacity last week, or to 49.7 per cent, the highest operating rate since the second week of February. Moreover, the gain in pace was the third sharpest for the year.

Steel makers comment on the fact that the industry is unusually active for early September and hence the outlook for the rest of the year is exceedingly bright.

All of the August barometers were highly satisfactory. Steel ingot production gained 24 per cent in daily rate, while pig iron production increased 16 per cent in the per day pace.

Shipments of finished products by the United States Steel Corporation gained 14 per cent in aggregate, though only 10 per cent on a daily basis, but this was the sharpest increase over July in several years.

Anticipate Big Fall Demand

Some observers estimate the present pace at 52½ per cent of capacity. It is probable that the rapid rise in pace is not accompanied by quite as rapid an increase in sales. In other words, producers are probably anticipating a brisk fall demand and hence are laying in a surplus stock of raw steel in the form of ingots, billets, sheet bars, slabs, etc.

For the first time this year awards of steel for construction work have exceeded those for the corresponding period of last year due to the placing of orders for 84,000 tons of concrete reinforcing bars for the Los Angeles water district. Structural steel orders, by themselves, are still slightly behind those for the like period of 1934.

The award of 23 naval vessels by the Navy Department will mean the purchase of 40,000 tons of steel, mostly plates, but including some bars and shapes. Of these vessels 12 will be constructed in private yards and 11 in Navy yards. All of the steel, of course, will be furnished by private companies, much to be furnished by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, since the shipbuilding subsidiary is to construct a large portion of the vessels.

Purchasing of steel by the automobile makers has hardly become an important factor as yet. A preliminary estimate of automobile production in August places the total 7 per cent ahead of August of last year but 30 per cent behind July.

Galvanized Sheets Active

The demand for steel from agricultural communities is still heavy. Production of galvanized sheets is nearly at full capacity for the first time in several years, due in large measure to the demand for galvanized sheets for roofing for farm buildings, watering troughs, silos and other farm uses.

Conspicuous among the demand in the East has been that for pig iron. Sales at New York week before last were estimated at 5000 tons. It has been reported from Boston that a textile machinery maker has bought 10,000 tons, it being said that the company has plenty of iron in storage but has bought the iron as an investment, especially since pig iron prices seem slated to go higher.

It is true that pig iron consumers are watching the market closely. It is said that the Guffey coal bill may be responsible for the raising of pig iron production costs by 50 cents a ton. Since the producers absorbed higher costs a few months ago when freight rates were advanced it must be expected that the next enhancement of costs will be passed on to the buyers.

Nonferrous Metals

The nonferrous metals markets were strong last week, and where prices did not actually rise, advances appeared pending.

The price of domestic copper rose today to 9 cents a pound from 8.50. The foreign price of copper rose five points each day, closing last week at 8.35 to 8.40 cents C. I. F. European ports.

Lead producers rather expect a rise in prices early this week, judging by the persistent demand during the later part of the past week. Quotations are already at the high for this year at 4.35 to 4.40c a pound, New York, and 4.20c, East St. Louis.

Zinc was the most quiet of the metals, but the price held well at 4.60c per pound, East St. Louis.

Tin prices rose moderately, the week closing with spot Straits tin selling at 49¼. American purchasing is sluggish, with a tendency to ask that shipments on contracts be postponed.

Takes Up New Reins

Underwood & Underwood

Harold Stanley
Recently a Vice-President of J. P. Morgan & Co., Now President of Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.

More Gold Imports Reflected in Rise Of Bank Reserves

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—With the Treasury already holding nearly half of the world's visible supply of gold, financial officials are gauging potentialities of new gold imports from Europe.

Due to a combination of factors, some $20,000,000 was reported engaged for transoceanic shipment in the last few days, to be added to the hoard of $9,200,000,000 in the keeping of the Treasury and further swell the bases of credit and currency expansion.

Behind the movement which picks up the trend that began when the dollar was devalued early in 1934, were said to lie first of all the possibility of a devaluation of the Dutch guilder and the French franc's variations, with the uncertain peace outlook providing an added complication.

Gold imports quickly are reflected in increased bank reserves—already $2,800,000,000 in excess of requirements—and these, economists say, are convertible into credit at nearly ten times their measurement in dollars. Should use of this credit develop in dangerous proportions, the Federal Reserve Board is empowered by the recently enacted banking law to curb such a trend.

The 19 months since the dollar was devalued have seen the addition of nearly $2,000,000,000 of gold stocks to the Treasury's hoard. The world monetary supply held by central banks is listed by the Reserve Board at about $21,500,000,000.

Chicago Reports All Trade Lines Better Than 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 16—Practically all lines of trade in Chicago report improvement over 1934, according to observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

In the wholesale field, the biggest demand was in household furnishings and attendant linen, drapery and similar lines. Fall and winter clothing also continued a big seller.

Chicago retailers had another good week after the pre-Labor Day seasonal letdown. Special sales at several of the larger establishments and the usual school opening purchases carried turnover to sizable volume.

Industrially, the Chicago picture was much brighter, with several large manufacturers talking bigger production schedules and backing up their optimism with increases in personnel.

Railroad activity, particularly in freight circles, was also said to be extremely satisfactory. Passenger departments indicated heavy travel, with the air lines sharing in the movement.

Pig iron and coke, good barometers of general industrial trends, continued to move in quantity.

Rents and real estate transactions in general were at generally higher prices, with significant nibbles for industrial locations.

New Morgan Firm Officially Opens At No. 2 Wall St.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—Six young bankers who until last week reported for work at the "House of Morgan" at Wall and Broad Streets this morning turned in at Number 2, Wall Street and proceeded briskly to a suite of offices occupying the entire nineteenth floor.

They hung up their hats, took places at roll-topped desks, and thus formally opened the career of Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., or "The Junior House of Morgan."

Four of the six only last week gave up partnership in J. P. Morgan & Co. to launch an investment banking business. The featured member of the new firm, Henry Sturgis Morgan, son of J. P. Morgan, was not present for the opening ceremonies because he was aboard ship returning from Europe. He was expected to arrive late this afternoon.

Harold Stanley, President

Harold Stanley, lean-faced president of the organization and former chief of J. P. Morgan's utility financing business, arrived at 9:31.

He good-naturedly declined to pose for the news photographers or say anything for publication as to the firm's policies or operations.

The firm's offices are plainly decorated with no suggestion of the Rococco touch which marks many of the quarters of banking houses which have sprung up in recent years.

Partners took places at the desks which they occupied at the Morgan firm. They were arranged in two rows in an open section of the suite which overlooks the spire of old Trinity Church at the head of Wall Street.

The formal starting of the new firm was without pomp or ceremony. A few banker friends of the partners dropped in to express good wishes and messengers carried in a great many floral tokens.

Opening Cheers Wall Street

None of the senior partners of the Morgan firm was among the early callers, but they were expected later in the day to formally offer felicitations.

To Wall Street the launching of the new firm was something of a blessed event. It is taken as an indication of brighter hopes for revival of the long dormant investment market.

The new organization is expected to continue the wholesaling and distribution of securities and underwriting activities formerly engaged in by J. P. Morgan & Co.

The latter, following enactment of the Banking Act of 1933 which required separation of banking and investment operations, elected to confine its business to deposit banking.

Western Railroads Employ More Men

SPOKANE, Wash., Sept. 16 (AP)—Railroad men who haven't worked since 1929 are being employed on the three transcontinental lines through Spokane, officials report.

A rush of grain shipments, with timber products, early fruit and sheep, are taxing rail facilities to the limit.

WANTED
INCOME-TAX SPECIALIST

The New York Office of a nationally known public accounting firm requires an income-tax executive. Only an accountant, or an attorney with accounting training, who has devoted entire time to Federal and State income and inheritance tax work for at least five years and who has a high earnings record can qualify.

Also desire for Chicago office, young estate-tax attorney.

To be considered, replies must include complete history.

W. F. Mehrlich, 2444 Central Park Ave., Evanston, Illinois.

BLACKSTONE SAVINGS BANK
42 Washington St., Boston

Write for folder,
"Banking by Mail"

BANKING BY MAIL

Interest Begins
SEPT. 21

Precision Machines Thrill Layman At National Machine Tool Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The country at large can soon prepare for a revolutionary change in the design of all machinery, exhibits at the $1,000,000,000 National Machine Tool show in session here indicate.

Developments that surprise the layman are common sights at this monster exhibition of what the machinery makers of the nation have been accomplishing in the last four or five years.

The displays fill Cleveland's mammoth public hall and have brought visitors to the city from all parts of the country. More than 15,000 visitors are viewing the sights each day, while hotels are filled to overflowing.

Many Orders Expected

Before the show ends on Sept. 21 it is expected that millions of dollars in orders will have been written by the manufacturers with exhibits on display.

While machinery generally is of little interest to the average citizen, this show is radically different. It provides thrills, breath-taking action, and brings the visitor back again and again.

One of the companies whose booth is always surrounded is that of the Norton Company of Worcester, Mass. It is showing machines that can grind surfaces so accurately that when two of the surfaces are rubbed together, tremendous force is required to pull them apart. The surfaces are ground to about two millionths of an inch accuracy.

Another exhibit that never lacks in interest is that of the Sunnen Products Company of St. Louis, Mo. Two cylinders are fitted together, one within the other, to an accuracy of two tenths of a thousandth part of an inch. The fit is so nearly perfect that the two cylinders can be rotated one within the other without heating at a speed of 1750 revolutions a minute. A person's finger marks will prevent the smaller cylinder from being inserted.

Thread Grinder

A precision thread grinder by the Ex-Cell-O Aircraft & Tool Corporation of Detroit, grinds steel threads to minute accuracy in one cut on hardened metal.

The Pratt & Whitney Company, of Hartford, Conn., is showing a Kellar automatic die cutter with an electrical control panel, so arranged that if the pressure on the plaster of paris die model reaches two ounces the machine automatically stops and thus prevents spoiling or breaking the models.

The Lincoln Electric Co., a Cleveland concern, has developed welding methods that make it possible to build up the framework of a large machine much as a small boy makes a toy house with cardboard, paste and scissors. This company also is showing a deep sea diving suit that will withstand a pressure of 100 pounds to the square inch.

Another Cleveland concern, the Wellman Bronze & Aluminum Co., is making cold chisels out of bronze that will cut hard steel.

The largest machine at the show weighs 76 tons while the smallest weighs only a few ounces.

Trade Expert Sees Steady World Trade

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—E. P. Thomas, president of the National Foreign Trade Council, predicted today "a steady uprise" in world trade which will "through its gathering momentum extend America's hold on her former markets."

He urged delegates to the annual convention of the Controllers Institute of America to support the State department's activities under the reciprocal trade agreements act "to give a fair trial to the efforts of the United States in seeking to reopen the normal channels of international trade."

"War and the fear of war we cannot overcome by trade and monetary agreements in the economic realm," he declared, "but the re-establishment of mutually gainful commercial intercourse between the nations must have a powerful effect in moderating and removing the causes that lead to war."

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JOHN M. YOUNG

September 16, 1935

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Clown Saves the Day

By **Dorothy A. Lovell**

HENRY had three little India rubber men. They stood on a shelf on the nursery wall, and were called Lancelot, Bill and Clown

Lancelot had come off a Christmas tree. He was grander than the others, with a shining black wooden hat and a long staff. He carried his staff in his left hand in order to accommodate his feet, which didn't stand properly if you turned them round the other way. He had a fierce look in his face, and was given the duty of guarding Henry's money box. Bill was a rough sort of man, and wore a red tie. He looked very grumpy, and wasted his time doing nothing. Henry's elder brother had bought him to keep Lancelot company. Clown was just rather foolish. His head was fixed on so loosely that it was always twisting out of place. Yet Henry loved Clown, partly, perhaps, because he was sorry for him, and partly because he had bought him himself.

Bill Starts a Scare

Henry had a black Japanned pencil box in which he kept his pen, his pencil, a few bits of lead he had cut out of pencil stumps and thought might come in useful some day, and a round piece of India rubber that was always getting lost.

It was Bill who started the scare about the piece of India rubber.

"Some day," he said, in his grumbly voice, "that little ball will roll right away, and then what will happen?"

Lancelot looked at him out of the corner of his eye.

"It rolled away this morning," he said, "but it will come back again."

"But suppose it doesn't," said Bill. "Suppose it has got down a hole or something where no one can find it."

"Well?" said Lancelot.

"Well," repeated Bill in a tragic voice, "Henry will have to use one of us." Clown turned his head round, and his white collar turned with it.

"One of us!" he cried. "What fun! Which end of me will he begin at, my neck or my knees?"

"Shut up!" said Bill, rudely. "This thing is serious. It will mean the ruination of one of us."

"He uses an India rubber only when he makes a mistake in his sums, and he hasn't made a mistake for a week," said Lancelot, who was always very observant.

"That's because he has learned how to add," interrupted Bill. "He'll be starting division next, and then look out!"

Clown glanced down at himself, and then at Bill and Lancelot.

"He would never choose Lancelot," he thought. "Lancelot guards the money box, and his staff would get in the way. Bill is a good shape but he is rather thin. I expect, when it comes to it, he will choose me." And he began, a little sadly, to wonder what it would feel like to be rubbed away, little by little, and bit by bit, until only his head and collar and feet were left. He closed his eyes and tried not to think about it, it wasn't very nice.

Next Monday, when Henry came home from school, they heard him tell his mother that he had begun division, and that he had three sums to do for home work.

Henry's Division Problems

Something strange crept over Clown, a queer tingling feeling that told him he was frightened. Suppose Henry made a mistake. Suppose he had to rub one of the figures out, and then another and another.

Lancelot stood very still, grasping his staff, but Bill's head hung low.

"I told you so," he whispered, without looking up.

After he had had his tea Henry got out his copy book, and sitting down at the nursery table began to do the three sums. He did them out loud because it seemed easier that way.

"Seven into 50," he said, and paused for a long time. Then he carefully wrote "7 and 1 over." The three little rubber men heaved sighs of relief. One sum was right anyway.

"Five into 33," said Henry, and after thinking for a bit he wrote "6, and 3 over."

"Right again," murmured Lancelot, breathing heavily.

Two sums were done, and Henry began on the third and last. It was harder than the others, and he was not used to his nine-times table.

"Nine into 71," he said; "9 into 71." He bit the end of his pencil and looked out of the window. The swallows were flying in circles round a nest in the eaves; he could hear the little ones clamoring for the food their parents had collected.

"Nine into 71," he murmured mechanically.

"He's not thinking of what he's doing," whispered Bill. "He'll make a mistake as sure as my name's William."

Clown edged forward and peered down at the copy book anxiously.

"I wish he'd hurry up and get it over," he said.

Clown's Fortunate Tumble

Henry was digging the point of his pencil into a hole in the table. He seemed to have forgotten all about the sum. And then the door opened and John, his elder brother, came in.

"Are you coming into the garden?" he said. "We could knock a ball about a bit before it gets dark."

"Oh yes, let's!" said Henry. "Half a sec!" And he wrote an 8 in his copy book.

"That's wrong, little kid," said John. "It ought to be 7 and 9 over. Where's your rubber?"

"I don't know," said Henry. "I think it's lost."

It was at that moment that Clown who, in his anxiety, was standing on the very edge of the shelf, overbalanced, and after a series of leaps and bounces, finally landed under the toy cupboard.

"Clown's up to his tricks again," said John, going down on his hands and knees in order to recover him. He put his hand under the cupboard and felt about, and then got a stick and poked it from side to side.

"Here he is," he said, "and here are quite a number of other things, too—a penny, and a ball of India rubber!"

He placed Clown back on the shelf, put the penny into the money box, and handed the round piece of India rubber to Henry.

"Good," said Henry, rubbing out the figures he had written. "Nine into 71 goes 7 and 8 over—that's right, isn't it?"

When the nursery was quiet again Lancelot looked at Clown.

"That was a splendid piece of work," he said. "I don't know how you managed it."

"Yes," said Bill. "It was the best thing you've ever done. But mark my words, the day will come when that piece of India rubber won't be under the toy cupboard—and then what will happen?"

"Nothing," said Clown, who suddenly felt quite brave and important. "Henry would never use us, he would take a penny out of the money box and buy another rubber."

"So he would," said Lancelot.

"I believe you're right," said Bill.

And with that the three little men smiled contentedly into the gathering shadows.

7. There was a bridge across the great big river, and the toll gate man leaned out of his little window. "What's a cat doing here all alone?" he asked. "I want to go home", said Tinker. And the toll gate man let him go by.

8. The bridge was high, the river was wide, Tinker felt very small. But he got across.

Drawn by Maurice Day for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

9. On the other side he broke off a good twig to carry his handkerchief over his shoulder. The sun shone warm. Tinker often stopped to wipe his forehead.

(To be continued next Monday)

Our Mail Bag

Wichita, Kansas

Dear Editor:

I am a little girl six years old. I should like to correspond with someone around my age who lives in some country across the ocean.

I hope to hear from someone soon.

Billy Ann P.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Editor:

I am 10 years old. I should like very much to have a host of pen pals all over the world.

Milwaukee is a beautiful city situated on the southwest shore of Lake Michigan, one of the five Great Lakes. This is a very large lake.

This week our city is celebrating its one hundredth anniversary. There have been parades, fireworks, and 32 groups of people doing international folk dances, all in their native costumes.

Milwaukee is considered the safest city in the U. S. A. Last year it won the national safety award which was a plaque.

I am in the high fifth grade in the William T. Scherman School, and am also a safety cadet.

There are very many beautiful lakes surrounding Milwaukee, most of which have Indian names. I spend much of my summer vacation at Okauchee Lake, which is near Oconomowoc. I love to swim, boat-ride, read, tap-dance, fish, study elocution, and play the piano. I have a stamp collection, too.

Won't someone please write to me?

Jean S.

The following boys and girls would like to exchange letters with children in any part of the world:

Chrystial-Arlene G. (3), San Diego, California. Wishes to hear from girl in China.

Charlotte P. (6), San Diego, California. Wishes to hear from girl in Holland.

Sonny Willard Y. (6), Alameda, California. Wishes to hear from boy in China.

Irving W. P. (7), San Diego, California. Wishes to hear from boy in San Francisco.

Elizabeth C. (7), Gresham, Oregon. Wishes to hear from a girl in Japan.

Carolyn M. J. (8), Los Angeles, California. Wishes to hear from a girl in Holland.

Eleanor S. (8), San Diego, California. Wishes to hear from girl in Russia.

Charles V. R. (8), Chula Vista, California. Wishes to hear from boy in Alaska.

Charles P. J. (8), San Diego, California. Wishes to hear from boy in Norway.

Bernard T. C. (9), Riverside, California. Wishes to hear from boy in Montgomery, Alabama.

Roger B. (9), San Diego, California. Wishes to hear from boy in Germany.

Billy O. (9), San Diego, California. Wishes to hear from boy in Norway.

Ellen M. M. (9), Glendale, California. Wishes to hear from a girl in the United States.

Lila C. H. (9), El Centro, California. Wishes to hear from girl in Holland.

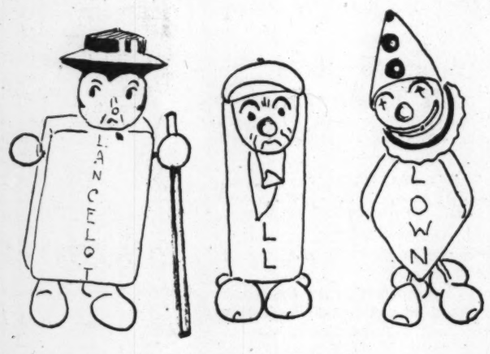
Mary L. G. (10), Lemoore, California. Wishes to hear from girl in England.

Joan P. S. (10), Long Beach, California. Wishes to hear from girl in Amsterdam, Holland.

Jeanne G. (19), San Diego, California. Wishes to hear from girl in France.

Joanne L. B. (10), Lewiston, Idaho. Wishes to hear from girl in Sweden.

Clarence B. (10), San Diego, California. Wishes to hear from boy in Germany.



D.A.L.

Kyoto From Tokyo

KYOTO was a little Japanese boy, with saffron colored skin, and bright black eyes. Kyoto lived in the great city of Tokyo, on the beautiful island of Japan.

Every day Kyoto could look up at the snow-capped peak of the magnificent volcano, Fujiyama. Every day he could breath the clear cool air and see the lovely blue of the water, for Tokyo is situated at the mouth of many rivers. Kyoto loved his beautiful city, with its trees, and flowering shrubs.

Kyoto lived in a square wooden house, with a roof made of tiles. The walls of the house could slide back and forth, because they were set in grooves in the floor and in the ceiling. In the daytime these walls, or panels, were slid back so that the front of the house was open and exposed to the crisp air and sunshine. Kyoto always took off his street shoes, when he went into his house, and replaced them with soft slippers. There was no chimney on his house. Fireboxes, filled with hot charcoal, kept the kitchen and the parlor warm, and when it grew very cold. the walls were shut, and the house was boxed in, securely.

A Japanese Bed Mat

Kyoto slept on a very odd bed. He liked it very much, and would have been most uncomfortable in a bedstead such as is used in America or Europe. This bed was on the floor, and it was covered with a mattress made of cotton, about three inches thick. At the head of the bed, there was a hard pillow, stuffed with rice. Another cotton pad, of bright red, covered the bed. When Kyoto awoke in the morning, he dressed in his school uniform of dark blue, and then he rolled up his bed mat, and put it away neatly in the closet.

At breakfast, Kyoto sat on a cushion before a bare table. He always waited until his parents were seated first. Then he knelt on his cushion, and then sat back on his heels. Each member of the family had a breakfast tray. On each tray there was a bowl of bean-cured soup, another bowl of rice and a little dish of pickled turnips. Kyoto ate his rice with his chopsticks. The chopsticks were about eight inches long and were made of ivory.

Celebrating the Festivals

Kyoto was very happy, as almost all Japanese children are. He smiled a great deal. His Father and Mother were never cross, and although they did not kiss him often they never scolded him. Kyoto often played games such as battledore and shuttle cock, with his parents.

During the many festivals, Kyoto went with his Father and Mother to visit the near-by villages, and help celebrate. Bands of musicians played in the streets, and people danced in bright colored costumes. There were many festivals to be celebrated—there were special holidays, when the various flowers came into bloom, for of all the countries in the world, in none other are flowers loved as by the Japanese. Kyoto loved the springtime, and especially the early part of May when the Boy's Festival called "Tango" came.

Outside of Kyoto's house there hung a huge carp made of paper, for to a Japanese boy a fish signifies courage and perseverance. Kyoto listened to the stirring legends his Father told him, and the songs his Mother sang about the ancient Japanese customs. These songs were hundreds of years old, and were very lovely.

Kyoto was happy that he lived in Japan. As he danced with the other children, gaily singing the song of the cherry blossoms "Sakura, Sakura," he would not have changed places with any other little boy in the whole world.

Nippy Does a Good Turn

BOBBY stood looking over the white gate in front of his new home. Nippy, his curly haired little dog, stood with him.

Bobby had just moved to his new home. It was pretty and white with green blinds at the windows. There was a fresh green lawn with gardens all around the edge. Bobby's new house stood at the very top of Pleasant Hill.

Yet, pretty as it was, Bobby felt lonely as he stood there. He missed the playmates he had left behind at his old home. They seemed so far away from him. Nippy ran about him now as he stood there.

"Bark! Bark!" Nippy kept talking. He seemed to want to say, "Here I am. I will play with you, Bobby." Bobby patted Nippy's head. He loved his little dog.

"Yes, Nippy, I know that you want to play," he said. Bobby did not want to tell Nippy that dogs would not take the place of real boys and girls. But that was what he was thinking just the same. Nippy looked up at Bobby. There was a question in Nippy's eyes. What could he do to please his little master?

At last, the little dog thought of something. He wagged his tail and ran to the front porch of the new white house. He picked up a red ball that lay near the step and ran back to Bobby.

"Bark! Bark!" said Nippy, "shall we play ball?" Bobby smiled and tossed the ball across the yard. Off went Nippy after it. Nippy was pleased to think that he had found something for Bobby to do. He picked up the ball and raced back to Bobby.

Bobby threw the ball again. But this time it did not go across the lawn. This time the red ball flew out and over the fence. Then it started rolling down Pleasant Hill. It went spinning. It rolled so fast that it looked like a little red line on the sidewalk. Nippy and Bobby raced after it.

"Hey! Hey!" shouted Bobby. "Stop it! Stop it!" But the ball rolled on. It rolled all the way down the hill and through some bushes into a yard at the bottom of the hill.

Bobby ran into the yard after it without thinking that he might be intruding in someone else's home. When he remembered that he stopped and looked about him. A little boy just his very own size was coming to meet him. The little boy had the runaway ball in his hand.

"Hello!" said the little boy. "Are you the new boy who lives at the top of Pleasant Hill?"

"Yes, I am," answered Bobby. The little boy smiled.

"Well, I am David Hays. I live at the bottom of Pleasant Hill." That made them both laugh. Then David went on:

"I was just coming up to your house to ask you to come and play with me and then you came without asking. My mother says we must be friends. Will you come right now?" "If you will come up to the top of Pleasant Hill while I ask my mother, I would like to come right now," laughed Bobby. The happy look in David's eyes made Bobby quite sure that they would be friends. Later on in the morning, after they had played a while, he told David so.

"I am glad that Nippy helped us to know each other," he said to David. "I was lonely this morning."

"I am glad, too," laughed David. He gave Nippy's little head a "thank you" pat.

"Bark! Bark!" said Nippy. What Nippy really wanted to say to them was, "I'm glad, too." For when the boys laughed, Nippy ran in a little cartwheel after his own tail.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bobby and Nippy Raced After the Ball

[These little stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not got beyond the third grade—are published on the first and third Mondays of each month.]

Hidden Puzzle

Hidden in the following sentences are 10 articles with which to lay a table. Try to find them.

1. It is the brown paint that makes them ugly.
2. Did you see Reg lassoo the cattle?
3. Do not stay up later than eleven.
4. We have spread the sauce round the fish.
5. They made the lilac up into bunches.
6. Dad is here already.
7. Can you tie a bow like this?
8. We will eat the jam at the party.
9. They have upset the cream and left a clot half under the table.
10. I find these best for kitchen use.

Nazareth
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

Comfortable Sleeping Garments

Nazareth Sleepers are becoming more popular each year. They are roomy; pre-shrunk; have flexible rubber buttons; double fabric feet and are made in one-piece and two-piece styles with button back or elastic back drop seat.

Style shown here. In sizes 0, 1, 2, 3, retails at $1.00. Extra lowers, 50 cents. Other styles and sizes described in our free catalog.

Always look for the Nazareth label on children's popular priced underwear and sleeping garments.

Catalog on request

NAZARETH WAIST CO.
366 BROADWAY DEPT. M. NEW YORK
MILLS AT NAZARETH, PA.

PREPARING For COLLEGE

Selecting a wardrobe for school or college wear is great sport, but keeping expenditures within your budget is a more difficult matter. You'll find advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor ready to help you solve this problem. Many of them are now displaying smart new college styles. And their prices are scaled to meet various budget requirements.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 50c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 45c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS — 100% profit selling friends neighbors wonderful 21-folder $1 assortment; 10 other boxes; experience unnecessary; bonuses; request samples. SCHWER, 289 Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Bigger profits selling season's outstanding 21-folder $1. assortment, 8 other money-makers. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-10, Mass.

80-PIECE Christmas Assortment for 25c; 16 artistic, large French-fold Greetings, 16 matching envelopes, 48 new NipApart Seals, in five colors and gold, in handsome box, easily sold for 50c and up; good profits; be first; get sample set on approval. AMERICAN CARD CO., Dept. 86, Lancaster, Pa.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

EXCELLENT commission selling Rotary Pipe-Hole Saws a newly developed labor-saving device for sawing all sizes of pipe-holes through floors, ceiling and partitions; sells to builders and contractors, utilities, factories, plumbers, steam fitters, sprinkler fitters, electricians, etc. R. M. STARBUCK AND SONS, Inc., P. O. Box 1331, Hartford, Conn.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS

811 Beacon St. — 3-4 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath..... $40-$45
821 Beacon St. — 2-4 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath..... $37.50-$55
87 St. Stephen St.—1-2-3 rooms, kitchenette and bath..... $35-$55
30 Hemenway St. — 2 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath..... $35-$42.50
11-19 Peterboro St.—3 rooms, kitchenette and bath..... $35-$40

Apply to Supts. on Premises or

CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON
Lafayette 7040

SHAWMUT BEALTY TRUST — BACK BAY. 2-4-room apts., warm, comfortable conv., $40 to $53.50 unfurnished. Slightly more if furnished. We advise renting now for desirable suites. Free electricity for refrigeration, lights and elec. appliances after June 15; latest G. E. refrigerators and new gas ranges. Reliable management. 24A Clearway St. Tel. KENmore 0483

NEW — GARRISON HALL APTS. 8-16 Garrison St., Boston. Copley Sq. District. Within easy walking distance of downtown. Deluxe Suites, $37.50-$40-$50-$62.50, First class fireproof building.

MASSACHUSETTS CHAMBERS
146 Mass. Ave., Boston—1-2-3-room suites; near Boylston St.; 24-hour elevator and telephone switchboard service. Apply on premises

COMPLETELY renovated 1-room suite in fireproof building, having private telephone; suitable for studio or living quarters; at reduced rental. Apply Coleman-Gilbert Associates, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Com 3212

SIX rooms, lower apt., tile bath, hot water heat, oak floors; very desirable location; near schools and car line; 68 Ashland St., Medford, Mass. Mystic 0564-J.

DANCING

PETERS WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th, N. Y. C.—Social dancing for adults; educational dancing for children. TR. 7-9480. Visit us.

FACTORY PROPERTY

MANUFACTURING spaces, low rent, $15 to $50 per month. MR. SAVOY, Lenox Garage, 4 St. Botolph St., Boston Circle 6712.

FURNITURE

FINE used furniture in good taste, inexpensive; new Simmons Beautyrest bedding, studio beds. LLOYDS, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED — Gold mine SUPERINTENDENT with mining engineering degree, by a well-organized Canadian company. One who has had experience in Pre-Cambrian formation and with a property going from the advanced prospect stage through to production. Write full details concerning self. Box R-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BOSTON, MASS.—Attractive home overlooking Fenway; quiet, homelike atmosphere; loving care if needed. Circle 6335.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

JEWELRY and watch repair; send me your work and I guarantee satisfaction; reasonable prices. Leavitt's, First Floor, Manchester, N. H.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long-distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage — all work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY, Proprietor
75 Ellery St., Cambridge Tro. 8036, Kir. 4083

Odd Fellows Open 111th Convention Claiming Primacy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 16—Business sessions of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows opened here today with an estimated 3000 men and women in attendance.

In conjunction with the one hundred and eleventh annual gathering of the order, the General Military Council of Patriarchs Militant is holding its thirty-fourth annual meeting and the Association of Rebekah Assemblies, women's auxiliary, its twenty-first annual convention.

The Odd Fellows claim the largest fraternal order in the world, according to reports submitted today by J. Edward Kroh, of Baltimore, Grand Secretary, William H. Cox of Maysville, Ky., Grand Treasurer, and other officers. These show a membership of 1,623,840 and 13 039 subordinate lodges, besides quasi independent grand lodges in Australia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Latin-America, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Poland and Switzerland.

The membership includes President Roosevelt and Vice-President Garner.

Mr. Kroh reported an increase in admissions to subordinate lodges of about 75 per cent over those of last year, and said that the order now maintains 65 homes and orphanages caring for 6052 aged and infirm members or orphans of members. These properties are valued at $16,000,000 and have endowment funds of more than $5,000,000.

Representative William A. Pittenger (R) of Minnesota, grand sire and commander-in-chief, is presiding. He will be succeeded at the annual election tomorrow by Parke P. Deans of Richmond, chairman of the Virginia state industrial commission and prominent for years in administration affairs in his state.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING

COMPLETE LANDSCAPE SERVICE — Personal supervision. Phone or write PAUL STADLER, West 0802, 2106 9 St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY — Practitioner's office, afternoons, 420 Suite 1960, 11 West 42nd Street.

PRACTITIONER'S office to share evenings; Grand Central area. Telephone Eldorado 5-1856, New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

WHY not bring in those Old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in Return. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

PIANOS WANTED

PIANO WANTED—Cash; state make, price, also whether grand or upright. RANFT, 1870 Morris Ave., Bronx, New York City.

REAL ESTATE

SAVE time and effort; be safeguarded through this office. MRS. FARMER, 18 Brattle St., Cambridge. KIRkland 7827.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—For one desiring a real home in private family, sunny attractive room; delicious food. Asp. 8243.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1101 16th St. N. W.—Single and double rooms; tran. or perm.; harmonious surroundings; southern cooking.

ROOMS TO LET

BEACON ST., 324, Overlooking Charles—Furnished and unfurnished 1 and 2-room suites, $35-$65 a month. Com. 2999, Boston, Mass.

BROOKLINE, Mass., Park St.—Rooms with board in modern apartment, $8 and $10 per week. Business people only. Ref. Long. 8795.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 27 Harvard Ave.—Large, pleasant rooms near bath, oil heat, cont. hot water; conv. location; rent $3 and up.

NEW YORK CITY, 9 West 68th St.—Large south room, kitchenette, facing Christian Science church; also small private apartment. JOYCE.

PHILA., PA., 3600 Hamilton St. W.—Family of 2 share quiet home; residential; 12 min. center of city; 2 communicating rooms, breakfast. Eve. 1168.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—For rent, large front room, furnished; dressing closet; private home; Christian Scientist preferred. Phone Georgia 7826.

SILVERWARE

VALUE Silverware, Replating, Watch Repairing. A. EINSOHN, 507 5th Ave., N. Y. C., Va. 3-8480. Formerly with John Wanamaker.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

PUBLIC accountant desires part time connection few days a week; reasonable charges. Room 1122, 51 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C.

STUDENT wishes position as chauffeur and assist around premises; steady driver; part or full time; reasonable salary; will go anywhere. J. O. H., 6701 45th St., Chevy Chase, Washington, D. C. Wisconsin 3091.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLORED woman, general housework part time, excellent laundry work at home, good references. Phone Endicott 2-1822. N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED matron, housekeeper, manager wishes position college, club, institution, apartment, small hotel. ANNE SULLIVAN, 27 Farrow St., New York City

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Accountant-bookkeeper desires position; 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation. Tax reports. E. H. McIntyre, 7118 Card Lane, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WOMAN, educated, refined, experienced, desires opportunity to travel as companion to California; Colorado Springs, Montana, Seattle, also of interest; references exchanged. Box V-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN—Open for suggestions, broad experience commercial, domestic; formerly office manager, also practical attendant. Write Box E-10, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

VIOLIN MAKER

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Martin Schoepf, Violin Maker, Tested Strings, String Instrument Repairing, Bow Rehairing; work guaranteed. 852 Elm St.

United States

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We invite inspection of our stock of Fall Furniture and Rugs

A GREATER STERN & CO 7th & MARKET STS
AUTHORIZED DEALERS
FRIGIDAIRE, APEX WASHERS and ROYAL CLEANERS

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A Great Store—In a Great City

The Official Boy Scout Store of Delaware and the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula
6TH and MARKET ST.

"EVERYBODY'S STORE"
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A FRIENDLY DEPARTMENT STORE
605-07-09 Market St., Wilmington, Del.
Exclusive Agents in Wilmington for Phoenix and Humming Bird Hosiery

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Discriminating People Demand Our
"IEPCO"
Coal—Coke—Wood—Oil
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29th and Boulevard, WILMINGTON, DEL.

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Remodeling Hats a Specialty
MARY G. FIELDING
GOWNS EXCLUSIVE STOCK
MRS. RUTH A. HAYES
1786 Columbia Road N. W. *Open Evenings*

For Best Values in Home Decorations Shop at McDevitt's. Draperies, Slip Covers, Curtains, Handhooked Rugs, Upholstering
McDevitt's Drapery Shop
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GENERAL AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING
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AUBURN

Perkins & Curtis, Inc.
Heating, Plumbing and Sheet Metal Work
6 MINOT AVE. Phone 162

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All Lines
F. A. CLOUGH
23 Turner Street Tel. 2476

Russell's Market
58 UNION STREET Phone 3
FANCY MEATS, GROCERIES and VEGETABLES
Get the Habit—Trade at Russell's

High Grade Coal
Coke and Wood
Auburn Cash Fuel Co.
212 Court Street

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BANGOR FURNITURE COMPANY
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO:
'Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

Rinz Co.
43 MAIN STREET
LADIES' SHOP
SMART FASHIONS
COATS, HATS, DRESSES and ALL ACCESSORIES
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NEW DRESSES *for Every Type*
KICKERNICK UNDERWEAR
SLENDERKNIT SPORTWEAR
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop — CRAIGLEIGH COATS, HATS, HOSIERY
BANGOR, MAINE *Opposite City Hall*

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21-33 COLUMBIA STREET
UTMOST VALUE
at all times in women's, misses', boys' and girls' clothing, and varied accessories; blankets, sheets, silks, linens, etc.

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Coal, Coke, Wood, Fuel Oils
Your entire heating needs covered
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Storage — Washing — Greasing
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The Air-Tred Shoe
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The patented air filler cushions every step you take.
"Shoes for the Entire Family"
MAYNARD'S BOOT SHOP
180 LISBON STREET
"The Store of Friendly Service"

PORTLAND

VALCUNA DRESSES
The Perfect Dress for Sportswear
$12.95
Won't wrinkle! — Won't stretch! Won't sag! — Won't shrink! WILL WASH!
We guarantee it 100%! In white or pastel shades. Sizes 14 to 20
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Famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland give us a call
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Announces
the Premier Showing of a Complete Assemblage of
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Beautiful Shoes
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'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
"America's Finest Anthracite"
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CONCORD

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Tel.: 1046. Address: 83 South St.
Open daily 9 to 11 a. m., except Saturday
Look for New Hampshire display advertisements in the news section.

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87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
NUTE B. FLANDERS, Mgr.

GORDON'S Fish Market
Fresh Halibut
Fresh Mackerel
and Lobsters!
Also a complete line of
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12 PLEASANT STREET Tel. 594

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Complete House Furnishers
CASH or CHARGE
1 SOUTH MAIN STREET
Corner Pleasant Street

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Metropolitan Coal Co.
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29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

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A lightweight fabric which molds perfectly to the hand
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INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

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125 WARREN ST. Tel. 1110

While Shopping Drop in at the
St. Clair Candy Shoppe
for a light lunch
Also Home-Made Ice Cream and Candies
8 PLEASANT ST. CONCORD, N. H.

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Expert Brake Service
The WILLARD BATTERY Men
Merrill & Cote
151 NO. MAIN STREET Phone 1595

WILLIAM H. HOYT
Funeral Home
A Courteous Friendly Service
33 So. Main St. Phone 33

Would you like to know how a life insurance contract may help you?
Let me share with you what I have learned about it.
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77 NORTH MAIN STREET TEL. 414

Headquarters for the Nationally Advertised
WILBUR COON SHOES
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63 NORTH MAIN STREET

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Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
13 So. State Street Concord, N. H.

HARPER METHOD BEAUTY SERVICE
Shampooing — Manicuring
Care of Scalp — Facials
Waving — Cosmetics
HARPER METHOD SHOP
14 PARK STREET
TEL. 2301 CONCORD, N. H.

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OFFICE SUPPLIES
The LATEST BOOKS *on Sale and in our Rental Library*
E. C. Eastman Co., Inc.
120 NORTH MAIN STREET

INSURANCE is our Business
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MAY WE SERVE YOU?
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NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

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The Gifford Store
The Concord Public Market
The Derry Store
The Curtice Store

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36 NORTH MAIN STREET
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J. P. Pitman & Co.
Bay State Paints
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FISH AND GAME LICENSES ISSUED
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GREAT FURNITURE STORE
We Specialize in Furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels and Camps.
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288 CONANT STREET Telephone 6604

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"For the Finest Assortment of Inlaid Linoleums in New Hampshire.
Come in and see the fine brand-new embossed patterns in Armstrong's Linoleum Floors that will make your kitchen a "Dream Kitchen."
C. A. HOITT CO.
Valley and Wilson Streets
The doorway to better house furnishings.

YOU are cordially invited to attend our Fall opening — Thursday, September 19, 1935.

Our new fashions will be shown on living models! A gift flower will be given to all ladies present.

PARISEAU'S Inc.

LEAVITT'S
The Leavitt Co.
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STEELE'S SERVICE STORES
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756 Elm Street Phone 4567

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DRESSES—COATS—HATS
Where you can Shop with Confidence
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836 ELM STREET

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Without Sacrifice of Efficiency
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FRAMING
We Develop Your Pictures
A. H. WOODMAN CO.
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From $26.50 to $67.50—
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Floating shift, touch selector, silent models. The greatest portable on the market.
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TELEPHONE 673
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Turano's Beauty Shoppe and BARBER SHOP

Agents for The Realistic Croquignole Permanents
200 BROADWAY Tel. 3460

OSCAR SCHULTZ
Artistic Floral Decorations and Landscape Gardening
Greenhouses, Houston Ave. Tel. 910
18 Broadway Tel. 1115

METROPOLITAN
Cleansing—Dyeing—Laundry
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Homemade Cakes and Pastries
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Favors for special occasions, such as: Valentine's Day, St. Patrick's Day and Easter.
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TIMKEN
SILENT AUTOMATIC OIL BURNERS

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BRATTLEBORO

BARROWS COAL CO., Inc.
High Grade Coal
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TEL. 952 BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

VIRGINIA

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GROCERIES CHOICE MEATS

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Fine Footwear
911 Main St. Lynchburg, Va.

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Men's and Boys' Outfitters — Since 1868
WERTHEIMER'S
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

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3111 Washington Avenue
See our line of fine stationery and fountain pens

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111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 25442
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

G. L. WILLIS, Prop J. W. WILLIS, Mgr
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At Penders and all D. P. Stores
You Will Find That Large Loaf of Delicious
PRIDE BREAD

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MEN'S KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
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The Ewart Cafeterias
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112-114 Market St. Norfolk, Va.
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Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

T & C LAUNDRY COMPANY
Mother's Real Helper
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

Select a Refined
GIFT
from
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Kirk Silverware—Jewelry
Novelties
2nd at Broad St., RICHMOND, VA.
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

VIRGINIA

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130 WEST CAMPBELL AVE. Dial 2-1955

NATALIE SHOPPE
See our new SNYDER SPORTWEAR KNITS, two, three and four piece—beautiful new Fall shades.
301 S. Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

ICE CREAM
Valley Bell DAIRY CO. INC.
SEVEN STORES
E. Y. LAX B. M. FAUX

Exclusive Beauty Salon
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Phone Capitol 33-161 233 Hale St.
Charles of the Ritz Cosmetics
Powder blended to match your own skin.
GIFTS TOILETRIES

HUNTINGTON

SHANK'S OIL CO.
Grateful for patronage, delivers free when in distress and out of gas.
We carry Kelly-Springfield Tires
1120 THIRD AVENUE
PHONE 23394

VISIT
Rainbow Gardens
for Tasty Food and Confections
1st Huntington National Bank Arcade
Phone 9858

Rich Milk
Cream
Dairy Products
Kennedy Dairy Co.
1401 8th Avenue
Phone 8112

CADILLAC
LA SALLE
BUICK
OLDSMOBILE
In a Class by Themselves
Thackston Motor Co.
502 4TH AVENUE PHONE 8107

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Calgary M 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*

Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER AND PAINTS
City Hall Corner

Mission Cycle Store
Locksmiths
Bicycles Thoroughly Overhauled

2414 4TH ST. WEST M 2278

Finest Dairy Products
CO-OP MILK and CREAM
NUMAID BUTTER
Phone M 5426 for Service

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave. W., Calgary

KEITH STATIONERS LTD.
Office Outfitters
Looseleaf and Bound Books, Typewriter and Filing Supplies.
"Everything for the Office"
M 1737 605 FIRST ST. WEST

PIGGLY WIGGLY

BINNINGS
LIMITED
Coats—Suits—Dresses
Millinery—Lingerie
Hosiery
118 EIGHTH AVENUE W.

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ALBERTA (Continued)

CALGARY (Continued)

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 2-6026 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 3 to 5 daily except Saturday. 103 Commercial Bldg.
Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section.

Hudson's Bay Company.
Complete stocks of Paints, Enamels and interior finishes for your Home Painting and Decorating
Telephone 27141

Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 48 YEARS.
JOHNSTONE WALKER — LIMITED
Lumber and Millwork
The Largest Assortment of Lumber in the City and Our Prices Are Competitive.
Your complete satisfaction is our objective.
W. H. CLARK LUMBER CO. Limited
109 STREET EDMONTON, ALBERTA

TEMPLEMAN BROS
Plumbing, Steam and Hot-Water Heating
Gas Fitting—Tinsmithing
10045 107 STREET TELEPHONE 22633

SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price—
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

Thornton & Perkins
QUALITY UPHOLSTERING and DRAPERIES
Direct Importers
10620 Jasper Ave. Phone 24654

Corona Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor
Modern Methods Throughout
Service and Courteous Treatment
Phone 26811 CORONA HOTEL

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

PIGGLY WIGGLY
TURN TO QUALITY — TURN TO ECONOMY
Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

Hudson's Bay Company.
Three New Weights
LADY HUDSON HOSIERY
To satisfy the constantly increasing demand for them
(1) Sheer Chiffons—We take pride in presenting such exquisitely sheer 4-thread hose with picot tops at 75c
(2) Medium Service Hose are 6-thread pure silk to fine lisle tops. We invite comparison. Pair 35c
(3) 2-thread Chiffons—Ringless, ultra fine gauge, smartly dull, and picot topped, at, pair..... 75c
Hose, Main Floor

Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone 86311

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods, Operated Co-operatively, Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY Limited
Milk Cream Butter
Hall Driver or Phone 87-647

Your patronage welcomed at
FIFTH AVENUE LIMITED
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Better Styles and Quality for less Money.
Our new address
266 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg

HELEN B. McBRIDE
New Fall Millinery
ALL STYLES AND SIZES
Hats fitted perfectly — No extra charge
405 Portage Ave. Phone 80855

Ironside and Isbister
Smart and new describes our Fall Showing of Millinery. We will be pleased to have your inspection of these new styles. They are very reasonably priced and you will appreciate the quiet, personal service of our shop
207 Birk's Building Telephone 95064

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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32 Emerald Street, S. Baker 3320

Look for Ontario display advertising in the News Section.

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.

Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream

GARFIELD 2334

Hamilton's Drugs Limited

175 John St. S.—Regent 1860
Main and Locke—Regent 2500
Cannon and Sherman—Garfield 8404
223 Kenilworth N.—Garfield 4423
Concession and E. 23 St.—Garfield 7110
Main and Gage—Garfield 4224
School Supplies
We Deliver Anything Anywhere

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily

Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations.

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

Plants at

LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, FOREST, CAYUGA, CARGIL

Smallman & Ingram Limited

Western Ontario's Big Department Store

OUR 58TH ANNIVERSARY SALE

with special values in every department takes place from

SEPT. 12TH to 21ST, INCLUSIVE

Jackson

Cleaner and Dyer

of Recognized Ability

LONDON and SARNIA

6 Telephones. 6 Motor Deliveries

CUMMING

The Clothier

New Address, 248 Dundas Street

Clothing and Furnishings for Men and Boys

We specialise in Made-to-Measure Suits and Overcoats

IDEAL BAKERY

Quality Bread, Buns, Rolls, Pies, Cakes, etc.

Our drivers deliver gladly. Special phone orders expected.

W. HEMPHILL, Mgr.

233 Grand Ave. Ph { Met. 2795-W / Met 2795-J

SUPERTEST

Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again

Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec

SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD

Bargain BAG O' WASH *Costs Little—Saves Much*

Forest City LAUNDRY · CLEANING

Met. 3881

E. R. TARMAIN LONDON

FINE QUALITY

DIAMONDS.
WATCHES
JEWELLERY

GENUINE SHEFFIELD REPRODUCED ON COPPER

C. R. Sumner & Sons LIMITED

THE RELIABLE JEWELLERS

MET 5819 392 RICHMOND ST.

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES Limited

Footwear Needs for All the Family

MEN WOMEN CHILDREN

and we fit sizes properly

226 Dundas Street Met 5238

55 Stores in Canada

Middlesex Motors Ltd.

Ford

60 employees. Modern equipment. 5 greasing bits. Repairs to all makes of cars

647 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met 1840

FEARNLEY'S

FINER FOODS

Full line all table supplies.

Handle only Government Inspected Blue Brand Beef

Groceteria, Fruits and Vegetables

879 Waterloo St. at Grosvenor

Met 5404-05 We Deliver

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

Ontario Furniture Ltd.

Homefurnishers

For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario.*

238-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

OTTAWA

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.

invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for

The Ottawa Evening Citizen

DEVLINS

FURS

Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel

76 SPARKS STREET

McIntosh & Watts

The China Hall

245-247 Bank St. Near Lisgar.

Phone 4049 Queen

INSURANCE

GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN

Since 1870 Ottawa

Limited Q 500

There is only one way of removing all soot and dirt, that is by having your furnace cleaned with our Electric Vacuum Machine.

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED

QUEEN 6800 234 BANK STREET

TORONTO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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The Stoodleigh

CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS

Toronto

Miss Puritan says:—

Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?

Call me at KINGSDALE 5171

PURITAN LAUNDRESS & DRYCLEANING SERVICE

292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

Callow Brothers

STATIONERS PRINTERS

OFFICE SUPPLIES

Telephone Waverley 1856

Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Sts., Toronto

In North Toronto for Popular Priced FOOTWEAR

for all the family

IT'S

The Naborhood Shoe Store

for Complete Satisfaction

CITY LIMITS 3455 YONGE ST.

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"

Caulfield's

Selected Grade Milk

is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users.

PHONE US TO CALL

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel

LUNCHEONS TEA DINNERS

Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St. W. (Just East of St. George St.)

The Best Food Served in the Best Way to the Best People

Ellen Bradley's Grill

7 ADELAIDE STREET E EL. 9855

Ford

MAGUIRE MOTORS, Ltd.

Authorized Ford Dealers

PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO

E. D. MAGUIRE Telephone 201

"ISN'T IT THE TRUTH"

SAXBY HILL

GIVES

Guaranteed Plumbing and Heating Repairs Alterations

Hudson 1717

REAL SERVICE IN THE—

Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage

OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS

J. T. MIDDUP

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE

45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

MR. W. A. AULD

Announces the opening of

The PATRICIAN

(TEA ROOMS)

Corner Yonge and Heath Streets

TEAS—LUNCHEONS—DINNERS

Reasonable Prices

Phone HU. 7221

ALWAYS ASK FOR

CANADA BREAD

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

W. M. MORROW

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
MIMEOGRAPHING
MULTIGRAPHING

All kinds of typewriting and advertising mail work neatly and accurately taken care of at reasonable rates.

503 Royal Bank Bldg. Elgin 9965

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

MILNES COAL-COKE

88 KING ST. EAST TORONTO

Good Shoes for All Occasions

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.

106 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

MEN'S SHIRTS

Shirts laundered here are done immaculately, they are hand pressed and look smart at the end of a day's wear. Send yours today!

Toronto LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS Limited

A. Lloydbrook 2161

FELKER BROS.

Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing
Repairing and Alterations

"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"

2911 DUNDAS ST. W. Ph. LY 2167

MARTHA HARPER

Hairdressing

SPECIALISTS IN ALL BRANCHES

1498 YONGE ST. (Upstairs) ROOM 7

Hyland 1638 EDNA REAMAN

Jo Anne Shoppe

Distinctive Millinery — Hosiery

1438 YONGE STREET (Near St. Clair)

MRS. E. AULD, *Designer*

Phone HYland 7984

WINDSOR

W. H. McCREERY

Jewellers

OPTOMETRISTS

First Class repair work on jewelry and watches. Diamond Setting a specialty.

Licensed gold buyers. All transactions cash and confidential.

218 Oulette Avenue, Windsor

School Clothes...

Whether they are for a little tot or an undergraduate can be bought at real savings in our outfitting departments.

Suits, coats, dresses, blouses, stockings, socks, shirts, sweaters, etc. In fact everything they're going to need for fall wear.

THE C. H. SMITH COMPANY LIMITED

Always Open—Never Closed

Royal Windsor Garage

Every Service for Your Car
Towing, Storage, Repairs
Fender and Body Bumping
Duco Painting
Washing, Polishing, Simonizing
Tire and Battery Service
Gas, Grease, Oils, Accessories
Brake Service. Reasonable Prices

Ed Laird

Feature Value in Made-to-Measure Clothing

Suits—Topcoats—Overcoats

$22.50

Phone 3-4313 415 Ouellette Ave., Windsor

FUR COATS

A large assortment to choose from. Exclusively styled, priced moderately.

Coats also made to order by our internationally famous designer at no extra charge.

Repairs and remodellings at factory prices.

L. P. Lazare Co., Ltd.

14 CHATHAM STREET

3-2418 WINDSOR, ONT.

"POCA-BLOX"

The Wrapped Fuel

$10.50 per ton

QUALITY COKE AND COAL

NICHOLAS COAL CO. LIMITED

Tecumseh and Janette—3-6311

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456

Warren The Cleaner

Office and Plant

148 Crawford Ave. Windsor, Ont.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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FUR COATS

Made to Measure

Remodelling and Repairing

JAY WOLFE, INC.

MANUFACTURING FURRIERS.

LA. 7029 1193 Phillips Square

STOP & SHOP

"The Canadian Owned Stores"

MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES

Use the Phone—We Deliver

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

Fashion Topics

. . . are proving the subject of conversation at luncheon and tea when smart women meet. And SIMPSON fashions are first in importance in their Renaissance Beauty.

Halo hats that make you look like a wide-eyed Madonna . . . glorious colours that flatter every type . . . rich fabrics and stunning jewel trimming . . . high cut shoes and accessories to match . . . they are all at SIMPSON'S.

Simpsons Montreal

ELMHURST MILK

Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs

DEXTER 8401

MOTHER'S BREAD

Delicious Doughnuts and Bran Muffins Pies and Cakes

Inter-City Baking Co.

Operating A. & L. Strachan, Ltd.

HArbour 9191

Good Shoes for all occasions

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

1111 ST. CATHERINE WEST

Hayes Garage

"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"

1179 DRUMMOND STREET

Tel. MArquette 6926

Res. ELwood 2284

LINENS

imported direct from Ireland and the Continent.

HANDKERCHIEFS

Large assortment in latest designs. $2.00 dozen and up.

JUL. HEIM

1420 DRUMMOND STREET

W. R. CLARKE

INSURANCE of All Kinds

Specializing in

ANNUITIES

722 DOMINION SQUARE BUILDING

Phones: Office LA 7227 Res. WI 4986

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream

PURITY DAIRY, LTD.

Phone 7641 Regina

Lorne Electric Co.

H. Oates, Mgr.

Electrical Contractors and Dealers. Efficient service department for all makes of ranges and radios.

Day Phone 7223 1749 Hamilton St.

Night Phone 29097 Regina, Sask.

Buy With Confidence!

SIMPSONS

Guarantee is your full protection

THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED

REGINA SASK

SASKATOON

TUCKER & BATE

DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS

Repairing and Alterations

Corner of C and 20th St., West

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions. 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.2. Temple Bar 1364.

APARTMENTS TO LET

WHEN in Boston, U. S. A., live in apartments owned by the Shawmut Realty Trust; comfortably furnished suites, 1 to 4 rooms $37-$66 monthly. Address SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 34A Clearway St., Boston, Mass.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 321 Queen's Road, Peckham S. E. 15 New Cross 0400

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

BUILDING, repairing and decorating. E. W. EASDOWN, 24 Ivydale Road, Nunhead, London, S. E. 15 New X 3332

CARS FOR HIRE

DAY AND NIGHT PRIVATE CAR HIRE SERVICE. Telephone PUTNEY 4001. Tariffs on Request. Private Car Sales, Maintenance and Supplies

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS. To look slim and well dressed, wear a corset or belt made to measure by MME. S. FESTA. 65 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1. Tel. Welbeck 6439. Agents for Kickernick Undergarments

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

DRESSMAKING

EXPERIENCED dressmaker and lingerie; work undertaken at own home or at client's house; ladies' own materials made up. WALKER, 44 Richmond Rd., Bayswater, London, W. 2.

ELOCUTION

FREDERIC SARGENT, B.Litt. (25 years theatre experience, England and America), gives lessons in Correct Pronunciation, Clear Enunciation, and Intelligent Expression. 31 Upper Bedford Place, London, W. C. 1. Museum 0863.

MADOC DAVIES, A. R. C. M. Teaches the science of Voice Culture, and how to read and speak with simplicity and conviction. Write for Brochure, including testimonials from well-known public speakers. 80, Wigmore Street, London, W. 1. Telephone Welbeck 4226.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON—Charming unfurnished flat, large bedroom with running water, sitting room, kitchen-dining room and bathroom; rent £140 per annum; garage for small car if required. Apply 98 Gloucester Place, W. 1.

LONDON—Charmingly situated self-contained flat in private house; central heating. 3 rooms, kitchen and bathroom; £125 per annum. 8 The Orchard, Bedford Park, W. 4. Chiswick 1938.

FLATLETS

LONDON—UNFURNISHED FLATLET, bed-sitting room, kitchen-dining room; rent £85 per annum, suitable lady in business. Apply 98 Gloucester Place, W. 1.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

SALLY PAGE

Knightsbridge Galleries

88A Brompton Road, London

Phone Kensington 2629 Nr. Knightsbridge Tube

PERIOD AND MODERN FURNITURE from her own factory. Specialist in small pieces for flats and houses. Illustrated catalogue on application.

HOUSES FOR SALE

EAST SHEEN — Detached double-fronted house, 7 bedrooms, 3 reception, etc.; large rooms; suitable for letting; garage space; £1695; freehold. Key, 13 Sheen Gate Gardens, London, S. W. 14

HOUSES TO LET

SELSEY BILL—Modern, well-built furnished house facing sea; large lounge, 4 bedrooms; gas, electricity, garage. October to March. MISS ALDRICH, 64 Claremont Rd., Surbiton, Surrey.

INSURANCE

ALL insurances, including house purchase; special abstainers rates; (9:30-6 p. m., Temple Bar 3952). Borthwick, 98 Mayfair Ave., Ilford, Essex

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTON, W. 3. (Acorn 1794)

Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.

Members of the British Launderers' Research Association

Tel. Park 7211 Estd. 1884

BURGESS'S LAUNDRY

103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10. Depot at 159 High Street, Notting Hill Gate.

The RELIANCE LAUNDRY

Prop.: H. LEE (Phone WILLS. 0840)

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY LAUNDRY built up by recommendation. Work well done, and returned fully aired and ready for use. Prices moderate. Prompt collection and delivery. Price list on application: 89 Villiers Road, Willesden Green, N. W. 2

MILLINERY

CHALLEN LADIES' HATTER

Models. Adaptation. Renovation. Design. 31 Ebury St., London, S. W. 1. Sloane 4898

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied; driving instruction and insurances arranged; tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, 59 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 2939

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON, 21 Orsett Terrace, W. 2. Pad. 4007—Under new management; comfortable bed-sitting room and breakfast 5/-; weekly from 27/6

PIANO TUNING

LONDON. F. G. Mukle, Piano and Organ tuning and repairs. Music-Roll Manufacturer. 47, Airedale Ave., W. 4. Shepherds Bush 1568.

POST WANTED

COMPANION - Secretary - Chauffeuse; good typist, domesticated, good references; with Christian Scientists, and in or near London preferred. MISS MARGERY LIVESAY, Chale, Isle of Wight.

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER able to give experienced care if necessary; London essential. Box M-8903, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

GENTLEWOMAN—Middle-aged, very active; organiser; offers services as housekeeper (can cook); catering; control of staff; free Oct. MISS BIRCH, 13 Old Dover Rd., Canterbury.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

FULL SECRETARIAL AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES—Shorthand, typewriting, duplicating; staff, dictation rooms; confidential work for churches, teachers and practitioners; understandingly executed. Phone Metropolitan 3180. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO., 20 Copthall Ave., London, E. C. 2

ROOMS TO LET

EALING COMMON—Large rooms, furnished and unfurnished with service, catering; close to tube, buses, trams; open position. 15 Hangar Lane, London, W. 5. ACORN 3982

LONDON, Close South Kensington Station—Comfortably furnished bed-sitting rooms, lady's house, from 25/-, inclusive breakfast, light, baths, attendance; constant hot water; quiet house; suitable professional business men; dinners could be arranged. Box W-154, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, PUTNEY—One unfurnished room with constant hot water, use bath and kitchen; also two furnished bedrooms with or without board; good locality; near Christian Science church. Box M-808, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, near WHISTLER'S house well furnished ground floor bed-sitting room facing river; newly decorated, every convenience; rent includes light; breakfast optional. 105B Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, or FLA. 8973.

LONDON — Comfortable bed-sitting room, quiet select house, nice garden; near buses and trains; suit business gentleman; telephone. BAIRD, 34 Hartswood Road, Stamford Brook, W. 12.

LONDON, W. 9—Bed and breakfast 4/6, other meals optional; special terms students; lounge, every comfort; close 'buses, tube. MRS. TREHERN, 154 Elgin Avenue, Abercorn 4648.

LONDON, KENSINGTON — Divan sitting rooms, breakfast and service; moderate terms; single and double. 16 Warwick Road, S. W. 5. Tel. Flaxman 8613

SUNSHINE ROOMS: 24 Barkston Gardens, London, S. W. 5—Newly converted, equipped with P. O. telephones, hot and cold water (concealed), electric fires, divan beds, lounge; 8 minute from Earl's Court Station; single rooms from 32/6, double rooms from 2½ gns. including breakfast and service. Flaxman 0921.

STAMPS FOR SALE

FOREIGN STAMPS

Ask for approval sheets. H. WATKINS, 60, Leicester Rd., East Finchley, London, N. 2

SERVICE SUITES

LONDON, Church St., W. 8. 2 Vicarage Gate—Modern rooms and suites, furnished and unfurnished; beautifully decorated; hot and cold basins, phone, gas fires and rings, dining room; meals optional; from 25/- inclusive. WES. 6708.

TEACHERS

CHRISTINE DAY, B. A.—Exp. teacher, English language, literature, writing, speech; foreigners; children coached. 41 Redcliffe Road, London, S. W. 10.

JOHN NOWELL—Pianoforte Lessons, Classes, Lectures, on Pianoforte Playing. Wigmore Hall Studios, 36-40 Wigmore St., London, W. 1. Welbeck 2266

GERMAN lady, experienced teacher, German language, literature, etc.; private, small classes, schools. Box W-28, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LEARN TO MAKE YOUR OWN HATS

The School of Millinery (MISS CARTER)

68 Wigmore Street, London

1 doz. lessons 1½ hrs. each 3 GNS; full course with certificate by arrangement.

MISS MARY HARRISON, L. R. A. M. visits and receives pupils for pianoforte. Apply 54 Cleveland Rd., South Woodford, London, E. 18

SECRETARIAL TRAINING for Educated Girls leads to well-paid posts. Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, etc. Positions found. Moderate fees. MRS. BARTHOLOMEW, 113a Westbourne Grove, London W. 2. (Bay. 2902)

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

LESLIE MINNIS & CO., A. A. I. Surveyors, Estate Agents and Valuers. 26 Bond Street, EALING, London, W. 5. Phone: Ealing 2127

Houses and Flats of every description. Rents collected. Mortgages arranged. Insurances effected.

RYAN and RYAN

(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747

Queens Elm Corner, Church Street, Chelsea

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS

Special attention. Rent collecting and management

WANTED

MUSIC — Harmony for a few simple tunes; state terms. Box W-158, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

England

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Temple Bar 1364, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained

3 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2

Look for display advertising from England in the news section

STANLEY J. PETTINGALL

INSURANCE BROKER

INSURANCE

Tel. Silverthorn 2018-19

Station Approach, Chingford or by appointment at 1 and 2 Gracechurch St., London, E. C. 3

GREGG & CO. Ltd.

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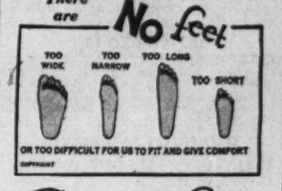

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Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Ultra-Short Waves Will Remain On Experimental Basis for Year

Ultra-short waves will remain on an experimental basis for at least another year.

Extending all the experimental ultra-short wave licenses up to Oct. 1, 1936, the Federal Communications Commission announced to the nearly 1000 licensees that it will not lift the experimental ban for another year and throw them open to commercial operation.

The FCC took the renewal opportunity to appraise the status of research and experimental operations in the ultra-high frequencies, where the bulk of tomorrow's radio communication may be carried. At the same time it urged all licensees to complete their experiments to hasten the time when these bands may be opened commercially.

Seen as Television Medium

Forward-looking radiocasters visualize the time when these ultra-short waves will carry sound radiocasting as it is conducted today as well as visual radiocasting, or television. The radiocast band now extends from 550 to 1600 kilocycles. Because of the separation demanded by the FCC between the channels in the radiocast band and due to the great number of applicants for radiocast stations the radiocast facilities allotted to the United States are now almost entirely occupied.

The FCC's position is also particularly complicated since there is the problem of proper geographical separation of all of these various radiocast frequencies so that there will be no interference between stations. As a result the FCC has resorted to the licensing of hundreds of 100-watt radio stations. The signal area of these low-powered stations is small enough so that there is comparatively little chance for interference with other areas. Thus the FCC is able to satisfy many station applicants whose radiocasting needs are generally of local character.

Looking ahead to the days when even the 100-watt station channels are crowded, radiocasters see the problem of allocation of radio facilities complicated by the demands of other North American countries for radio facilities when the art has progressed in their countries. The United States and Canada have occupied most of the North American radiocast channels on the basis of development and use. Nevertheless, a few of these channels must some day on a fair basis of distribution be awarded to our neighbors to the South.

"One-Station Networks"

Surveying the future situation radiocasters visualize the day when the United States will be covered by perhaps a dozen or more radiocasting stations with a power of 500,000 watts or perhaps even more, each a "one-station network." Each major network may consist only of these high-powered stations. Thus a number of radiocast channels may be released to other North American countries to develop for their own use.

Supplementing these high-powered radiocast stations will be a pattern of local ultra-shortwave stations. Since these ultra-shortwave stations have only a range of 25 miles they can be allocated in cities 50 miles apart and over. In time perhaps these smaller stations may be joined into networks of a more intimate character than even the present networks.

Other current experiments for which ultra-shorts have proven valuable include aviation, municipal and state police crime detection and criminal apprehension services, radiocast pick-up (special event remote controls), radiocasting, television, special emergency services, geophysical services for oil prospecting, a proposed service for railroads to maintain communication between engine and caboose and for train dispatching, proposed service for forestry intelligence, point-to-point radiotelegraph and coastal, radio press radiocasting, and experimental work being carried on by various departments of the Government under authority granted by executive order of the President.

[A Monday Short Wave Column]

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

89

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Has a simple household method been developed for keeping lemons from drying up? (*Yes..... No.....*)
2. Did the 1930 census show more than two cities in Illinois with a population in excess of 100,000? (*Yes..... No.....*)
3. Was the name "America" first applied to the United States? (*Yes..... No.....*)
4. Is any chapter in the Bible devoted entirely to a description of an animal? (*Yes..... No.....*)
5. Are all of the following words correctly spelled: forehead, sacrilegious, avoirdupois, enervate, bizarre? (*Yes..... No.....*)
6. If you were to fly due west from Rome, would you pass to the north of Madrid? (*Yes..... No.....*)
7. Was the Bible the first book printed in English? (*Yes..... No.....*)
8. Does Paris have a subway? (*Yes..... No.....*)
9. Is the area of Belgium larger than that of Maryland? (*Yes..... No.....*)
10. Has David Lloyd George served Britain as Prime Minister at any time since 1922? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

Daily Anecdote

One on T. R.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

POSSIBLY the only instance on record of "Teddy" Roosevelt letting a matter get out of hand was on the 4th of March, 1901. After his inauguration as Vice-President of the United States in the Senate Chamber, Roosevelt took the gavel, and, when the routine business was finished, directed the sergeant-at-arms, as usual, to proceed with the ceremony of inaugurating Mr. McKinley as President.

It was then in order for some Senator to move adjournment. But no Senator did. In the excitement of the hour the formality was forgotten. Everybody in the chamber, including the Senators, with one accord made a bee-line for the east portico, where the oath of office was to be administered and the address delivered.

There sat the new Vice-President, gavel in hand, alone in the Senate Chamber, with a fair prospect of remaining there until the day's performance was over!

But it chanced that Senator Heitfield had forgotten his hat, and came back for it. Taking in Roosevelt's situation, with the utmost gravity he addressed the chair, and moved "that the Senate do now adjourn."

With equal gravity, Roosevelt put the motion, declared it carried, and the Senate adjourned. Then he and Mr. Heitfield proceeded to the east portico, where a place in the presidential stand had been reserved for Mr. Roosevelt.

Daily Features

Feeding the Swans

Sent to Monitor Camera Club by Henry T. Bewlay, Akron, Ohio

Readers of This Page Are Invited to Submit Pictures for the Monitor Camera Club. The Pictures Should Be Clear-Cut, Glossy Prints of Subjects Which Have a Broad Human Interest; and Full Details, With Name and Address of Sender, Should Be on the Back of Each. Films Cannot Be Considered. One Dollar Each Is Paid for Pictures Accepted. If Return Postage Is Enclosed, Pictures Not Accepted Will Be Returned.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Grackles Learn to Sing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, Calif.

IN THE summertime in southern California, it is sometimes difficult for the birds to find drinking water unless someone in the neighborhood happens to be irrigating his orchard; so a flock of bronzed grackles, as many as three dozen, come to the writer's lawn each morning for a drink.

One morning the writer was seated at a desk out of sight of the lawn, but where one could hear the cheerful talk of the birds. The radio was turned on, and a lovely soprano voice in recital came over the air. Suddenly it was realized that a different tone was coming from the birds on the lawn. Ordinarily they give only a rather short, sharp note with no semblance of a tune. But perhaps some other birds had come.

The writer was interested enough to peer cautiously around the door; and there—of all surprises!—was a porch full of grackles, the whole three dozen, apparently, just outside the screened door. And they were trying to sing with the voice on the air. Never had a grackle ventured on the porch before; and here was the whole flock doing its best to accompany the singer 3000 miles away!

Sometimes it takes a harmonious effort to uncover harmony in unsuspected places.

A Word a Day

The ABC of American Surnames

11

By Howard F. Barker, Research Associate, American Council of Learned Societies.

TAYLOR, tenth among American cognomens, is another occupational surname, old-style spelling for "tailor." It gains most of its American use from antecedents in England and Scotland, where it is widely and commonly used. Not a few Irish employ it, too, especially those from Ulster. The German name *Schneider* has the same meaning, but there is little translation from the one to the other because *Schneider* when Americanized generally becomes *Snyder*.

Thomas is primarily an English and Welsh patronym, but has a rather wide background. Although its use in Scotland and Ireland is negligible, it prevails on the Continent of Europe, in Germany especially. In northern England, Scotland, and Ireland, *Thompson* and *Thomson* partially or completely displace the name *Thomas*. It enjoys greatest familiarity in Wales and Southern England, including Cornwall.

Thompson, the north-of-England appellation which corresponds to the Welsh *Thomas* and the Scotch *Thomson*, has long been widely used in England and also in Ireland, where it is highly common in Ulster. In the United States it tends to be used in place of the Scotch *Thomson* and various Scandinavian names of the same meaning, and has become our twelfth most popular surname.

Underwood, borne by about 30,500 of our countrymen, is the only name beginning with *U* which may be called a common one; and its popularity is of a considerably lower degree than that of most of these key names. The *Underwoods* trace ancestry to a district in England, north of the Thames, just west of London, where for some reason hidden in history this designation gained local favor. The name relates to a person living at the foot of a wooded hill and is thus, much like *Underhill*, a Devonshire cognomen.

[Next Monday: "Vaughn," "White," and "Williams"]

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

A Farmer Makes Money

IT IS heartening, indeed, in these days to have a farmer come to town with a successful air and tell that he is making money. Of course, we are interested in his story.

Last winter, instead of selling his livestock at market prices, he started a butcher shop on his farm. Three times a week, he sent fresh country sausages, home-smoked hams, besides chops, steaks, and roasts, to a near-by town, delivering them to the customers' doors. Soon a large patronage was established.

His experiment was a success, proving beneficial in many ways. His customers profited by high quality food at a substantial saving. He, himself, more than doubled his profits on his livestock. The plan provided satisfactory winter employment for his resident farm tenants. Good will and confidence were established, which provided a waiting market for maple sirup and summer produce. Best of all, it was gratifying to him to prove that intelligent management can turn a farm into a profitable business enterprise.

E. F. M.

For the Scrapbook

There are great victories and struggles and noble acts of heroism done every day—in nooks and corners, and in little households, and in men's and women's hearts—any one of which might reconcile the sternest man to such a world, and fill him with belief and hope in it.—*Dickens.*

I think that the State that is formed and maintained always by violence not only excludes brotherhood but is its direct contrary.—*Tolstoy.*

There is great ability in knowing how to conceal one's ability.—*La Rochefoucauld.*

Quotation for Today

PREFER loss to dishonest gain; the former vexes you for a time, the latter will bring you lasting remorse.—CHILO.

In Lighter Vein

Important

He was a very ordinary sort of fellow who got suddenly rich by striking oil, and was always trying to impress those with whom he came in contact with his great importance.

One day he rushed into the railway station, laid a $20 bill down at the ticket seller's window and said: "Gimme a ticket."

"Where to?" asked the ticket agent.

"Anywhere. It doesn't make no difference," said the newly rich man. "I got business all over."—*Gulf Coast Lumberman.*

Thrift Plan

"What are the prices of the seats?" inquired a young lady at the county fair.

"Front seats half a dollar, rear seats a quarter, and programs a nickel," announced the gatekeeper.

"Here's a nickel," said the young lady. "I'll sit on a program."

Secret

"Why don't you like dancing with George?"

"Oh, George is all right; but he won't let his right foot know what his left one is doing!"

—Humorist

The Beach Photographer Asks Father to Stand in the Position He Is Most Accustomed To.

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The City of Rhodes

WE ARE informed in Acts 21:1 that during the course of Paul's journey to Rome, toward the conclusion of his third missionary tour, the ship in which the apostle had embarked, touched at the town of Rhodes, which stood at the northeastern tip of an island of the same name, situated about 12 miles from the mainland of Asia Minor.

Rhodes has been described as ranking among "the most brilliant of the many brilliant cities of ancient Greece" (Hastings Dictionary: IV, p. 268). It had been founded some four and a half centuries before Paul visited it on this occasion, and during that period had enjoyed considerable prosperity and commercial success. The harbor of Rhodes was deservedly famous; and at its entrance stood an enormous statue of the sun-god, generally known as the Colossus of Rhodes.

What They Say

Lesson of Depression

"The lesson of the depression was not that we can legislate human selfishness out, but that we should not protect that type of human selfishness which may deprive us of an economic rough justice."—*Dr. William F. Spofford.*

The Same

"It is useless to quarrel with an old man for being a reactionary, and with a very young man for being a revolutionary. Fifty years hence the second will be what the first is now."—*Dean Inge.*

Liberty

"I believe with Benjamin Franklin that any nation that exchanges its liberty for security is not worthy of either."—*Benjamin DeCasseres.*

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Denmark

Copenhagen: Borups Højskole, Frederiksholms Kanal 24, 7:30 p. m., Oct. 3. Danish translation read at 9 p. m.

England

Essex

Southend-on-Sea: The Mascot Cinema, London Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, 3 p. m., Sept. 22.

London

London (Fourth Church): Friends' House, Euston Road, N. W. 1, 8 p. m., Sept. 22.

Middlesex

Chiswick: Town Hall, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 24.

Sussex

Eastbourne (Second Church): Town Hall, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.

Yorkshire

Harrogate: The Royal Hall, 3 p. m., Sept. 22.

New Zealand

Christchurch: St. James Theater, Tuam Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 20, and 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

Wellington (First Church): Town Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.

Sweden

Gothenburg: Studentkåren, Vasa Kyrkogata 9, 6:30 p. m., Sept. 29. In English. Swedish translation read at 8 p. m.

Stockholm (First Church): Konserthuset, 7:30 p. m., Sept. 30. In English. Swedish translation read at 9 p. m.

United States

California

Alhambra: Alhambra High School Auditorium, Main Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, 8 p. m., Sept. 23.

Fortuna: Fortuna Union High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 26.

Los Gatos: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.

Mill Valley: Old Mill School Auditorium, Throckmorton Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 23.

Pasadena (First Church): Civic Auditorium, 3 p. m., Sept. 22.

Sacramento (Third Church): Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.

Soquel: Grammar School Auditorium, Porter Street, 3 p. m., Sept. 22.

Whittier: Scenic Theater, 3 p. m., Sept. 22.

Connecticut

Bristol: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 22.

Hartford (Second Church): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 27.

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, Columbia Road and Euclid Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.

Illinois

Chicago (First Church): Church Edifice, 4017 Drexel Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.

Chicago (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Harvard Avenue and West Marquette Road, 8 p. m., Sept. 28.

Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 8318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 27.

Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2840 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.

Chicago (Thirteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 10317 Longwood Drive, 8 p. m., Sept. 27.

Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 301 North Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 23.

Chicago (Seventeenth Church): Assembly Hall, Fourteenth Floor, 32 West Randolph Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.

Chicago (Twenty-first Church): Avalon Park Public School Building, Eighty-first Street and Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 26.

East St. Louis (auspices churches in St. Clair and Madison Counties): Ainad Temple, 3 p. m., Sept. 22.

Highland Park: Elm Place School Auditorium, Elm Place and Sheridan Road, 8 p. m., Sept. 28.

Park Ridge: Church Edifice, 17-19 South Northwest Highway, 8 p. m., Sept. 26.

Peoria (First Church): Church Edifice, 1001 Hamilton Boulevard, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 26.

Iowa

Des Moines (First Church): Church Edifice, 3750 Grand Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 27.

Massachusetts

Newton: Church Edifice, Walnut and Otis Streets, Newtonville, 8 p. m., Sept. 26.

Pittsfield: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 26.

Springfield: Springfield Municipal Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 24.

Taunton: Cohannet School Hall, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.

Westfield: High School Auditorium, Smith Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 26.

Michigan

Kewanaba: Wm. Oliver Auditorium, Junior High School, Ludington Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 26.

Iron River: Iron River High School, 8 p. m., Sept. 27.

Ironwood: Memorial Building, Banquet Hall, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 24.

Missouri

Kansas City (Third Church): Church Edifice, Fortieth and Walnut Streets, 8 p. m. Sept. 24.

Kansas City (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, Wornall Road and Sixty-sixth Street Terrace, 8 p. m., Sept. 26.

Kansas City (Eighth Church): Masonic Temple, Sixtieth and Swope Parkway, 8 p. m., Sept. 22.

St. Louis (Third Church): Church Edifice, 3824 Russell Boulevard, 3 p. m. and 8 p. m., Sept. 23.

New Hampshire

Keene: Masonic Hall, 91 West Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 23.

New Jersey

Rutherford: Union Junior High School, Union Avenue, between Springfield and Belford Avenues, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 28.

Summit: Auditorium, Summit High School, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 23.

New York

Bronxville: Bronxville Schools Auditorium, Pondfield Road, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 27.

Newark: Grange Hall, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.

Staten Island (Second Church): Curtis Lyceum, Academy Place, St. George, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 26.

Valley Stream (auspices First Church, Lynbrook): Valley Stream Central High School, Fletcher Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Sept. 24.

North Carolina

Asheville: George Vanderbilt Hotel Ballroom, 4 p. m., Sept. 22.

North Dakota

Dickinson: New High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.

Ohio

Cuyahoga Falls: High School Auditorium, North Fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 26.

Dayton (joint lecture): Memorial Hall, First and St. Clair Streets, 12:15 p. m., Sept. 25. Radiocast Station WHIO from 12:15 p. m., to 1 p. m.

Lima: Central High School Auditorium, West High Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 27.

Youngstown (Second Church): South High School Auditorium, Market and Warren Avenues, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 23.

Pennsylvania

Ardmore: Church Edifice, Athens and Linwood Avenues, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 23.

Norristown: Norris Theater, West Main Street, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 22.

Philadelphia (First Church): Academy of Music, Broad and Locust Streets, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 22.

Upper Darby: Upper Darby Junior High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 23.

Washington

Seattle (First Church): Church Edifice Sixteenth Avenue at East Denny Way, 8 p. m., Sept. 27. Radiocast Station KJR, 970 kilocycles.

Wisconsin

Eau Claire: Senior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Sept. 22. Radiocast Station WTAQ, 1330 kilocycles.

Milwaukee (Second Church): Church Edifice, 2722 West Highland Boulevard, 2:45 p. m., Sept. 22. Radiocast Station WISN.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

For Sunday, Sept. 22

Eastern States

New York

New York City — Fourteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc, W9XAA, 6.08mc

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAY, 610kc.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach — First Church of Christ Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

[A Monday Feature]

[A Friday Feature]

Negroes Put in Line For Alabama Juries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Jury boxes in Jefferson County were recently refilled with a total of 28,658 names, of which many admittedly were names of Negroes. This is in keeping with a state law just signed by Gov. Bibb Graves authorizing jury boards to include names of Negroes in refilling jury boxes. The United States Supreme Court has twice reversed state court decisions in the Scottboro case because names of Negroes were not included on the jury rolls.

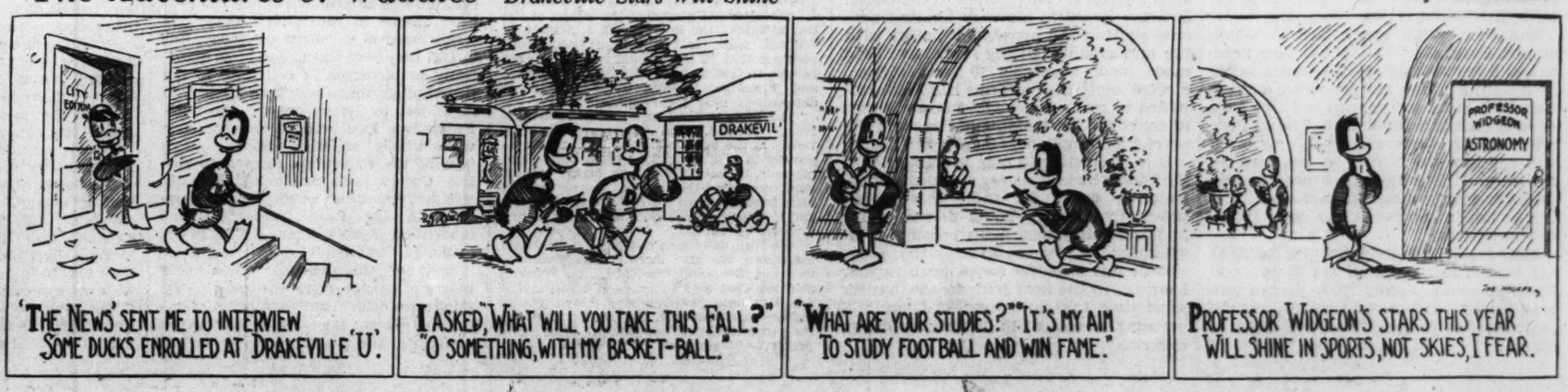
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Future Can Never Be All Black*

By LE PELLEY

DO YOU REALIZE SUMMER IS NEARLY OVER ?
NO MORE FUN IN OUR BOAT !
NO MORE GOING BAREFOOT — NO MORE CAMPING — NO MORE BASEBALL
NO MORE SWIMMING
WINTER IS COMING !
BUT COME TO THINK OF IT — I WOULD LIKE TO GET MY ICE SKATES ON —
I'D LIKE TO GET IN SOME DEEP SNOW
AND DON'T FORGET THANKSGIVING IS COMING ! —
AND CHRISTMAS
SAY ! I CAN HARDLY WAIT

The Adventures of Waddles—*Drakeville Stars Will Shine*

By THE HAGERS


CITY EDITOR
'THE NEWS' SENT ME TO INTERVIEW SOME DUCKS ENROLLED AT DRAKEVILLE 'U'.
DRAKEVIL
I ASKED, "WHAT WILL YOU TAKE THIS FALL?" "O SOMETHING, WITH MY BASKET-BALL."
"WHAT ARE YOUR STUDIES?" "IT'S MY AIM TO STUDY FOOTBALL AND WIN FAME."
PROFESSOR WIDGEON ASTRONOMY
PROFESSOR WIDGEON'S STARS THIS YEAR WILL SHINE IN SPORTS, NOT SKIES, I FEAR.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

"May Thy Word enrich the affections of all mankind, and govern them!" —MARY BAKER EDDY

TO citizens of the world devoutly desirous that justice and good will shall prevail among men and nations, and to the statesmen now gathered in council at Geneva, The Christian Science Monitor offers the foregoing prayer of its Founder for the inspiration of their deliberations.

Where Are the "Neutrals"?

THE world is torn between sympathy for Ethiopia and a desire for Italian cash. Up to now the voice of cash has spoken more compellingly than the voice of compassion. Are the nations to continue to let their policy be determined by financial interest, which must lead to involvement in strife, or will the awakening conscience of mankind triumph over profit?

So far all nations have maintained an attitude of technical and diplomatically correct neutrality in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute. The sympathies of the world are with the Abyssinians, *but the business is being done with Italy.*

An examination of Italy's foreign trade reveals that Il Duce is obtaining from supposed "neutrals" practically all the materials essential to his campaign in Africa.

Among the materials which the Italians consider so essential to military success that an import monopoly has been established to govern them are the following: coal, coke, copper, nickel, and tin. Some or all of these materials are today being supplied to Italy by the United States, which has just adopted "neutrality" legislation, by Great Britain, who is leading the League of Nations in its attempt to restrain Italian onslaughts, by France, Germany, Russia, Poland and Belgium.

Of course it is only normal that a country as important as Italy should be trading in many commodities with all the countries named. What is abnormal is that these countries, while trying politically and diplomatically to restrain Italy from war, should continue to supply Italy with everything that is necessary to a campaign of conquest.

An examination in greater detail of what the various countries are supplying provides interesting sidelights. Among shipments from the United States are steel billets used in the manufacture of shell cases. An American oil company is doing such a big export business with Italy that it has canceled all vacations in its export department and expects a record run of business. Representatives of export trade associations in New York say that the reports of shipments to Italy are difficult to confirm because companies are reluctant to discuss such transactions. They explain that "many contracts for American goods are being handled through foreign branch offices which have arranged to route shipments through other countries in Europe." There has been a sharp rise in exports from the United States to Italy of cotton, copper, scrap iron, trucks and machine tools.

The list of the British exports to Italy includes coal, copper, tin, nickel, and coke. British ships have been sold to Italy for use as transports.

Communist Russia might be expected to hold up its hands in horror at the thought of providing Italy with the sinews of an imperialistic, capitalistic war, but nothing like this has happened. Italian imports from Russia have increased notably during the last four months and they include coal, oil, manganese, wheat and rubber.

Reports from Istanbul indicate that profiteering is well under way beside the Bosporus in cereals, dry foods, and vegetables for the Italian armies.

Poland, by supplying Italy with coal, has been able to obtain a new passenger liner for the transatlantic service and about twenty Greek ships are engaged in carrying Russian wheat to Italy.

Most countries are very chary about granting credit to Italy—the Italian venture is still viewed as a bit of a gamble—but Germany has agreed to consider the possibility of releasing some Italian foreign credits which have been causing difficulties under clearing agreements.

Catalogues usually make tedious reading. But today this list is packed with interest. It reveals that almost every country of industrial or agricultural importance already has a business finger in the Ethiopian affair.

Where are the "neutrals"?

Chips of Speech

SMALL words are best. Leave the long ones to those who need to show they have been to school. Short words have force. Most of the strong thoughts and acts and hopes of men take short words to tell them. Might and right, strength, faith, are words of just one sound each.

And such words speak well in small groups. From start to the full stop need be but a few sounds—each sound a word, each word a punch, and the whole a cause won. Things for which men feel awe may be held each in a small word. Things they love, too, like trees and grass and lakes and the sea, the blooms in the yard by the door. Things they hate need not be told, nor things they fear, but these, too, can be felt in the sweep of a short string of short words.

More could be found to say for words of one sound, for chains of words with few links. This should show that one can talk long though he use short words, and he may say less in long ones and more of them.

Nosiness About Noisiness

NOISE of the antinoise campaigners has been heard on at least two continents. In London they have loudly proclaimed ordinances to keep the town quiet at night. In New York an acoustical company has aided them by registering the decibels of distraction amid which citizens ride, eat, sleep and make more decibels.

Of the discoveries made by the decibeleers, some regard as most important the fact that New York City is no noisier than it was five years ago. That is something to be grateful for, but nothing to get excited about. New York City was not noted for sylvan silence in 1930. In the intervening five years there should have been developments that would have done more than prevent the city from becoming noisier. For one thing, automobile equipment is constantly being improved. For another, think how quiet business has been the last few years!

But it is all too easy to joke about this matter of noise. The possibility that quietness is seriously desired by many is something that too many others never entertain. A hotel in a quiet section of New York put up signs to check the invasion of noise which came with thoughtless motorists and other visitors in the neighborhood. At first the signs had only one import for most passers-by, who inquired whether some prominent person staying at the hotel were ill. Later, observant school children would howl as they passed the hotel—just in that kind of fun, perhaps, which an older person gets out of playing a radio at top volume in an otherwise peaceful street. Then the taximen took up the cry, admonishing one another in loud tones to "keep quiet." Now, after some years the signs provoke no additional noise, if indeed, they do not even help in a worthy cause.

Unlike some of those groups who are bent on making the world over, the antinoisers seem able to take this banter with good grace. They do not, as one might expect, keep absolutely quiet about it. But with the rest of us making so much noise anyway, why should they? As G. B. Shaw might say, "What are one or two decibels among so many?" Folk may smile, or even add to the clamor by laughing out loud at aspects of the job of keeping 6,000,000 hustling, bustling, horn-honking, door-banging, shoe-dropping citizens from exercising their noisy liberties. But now and then to every one of us comes a time when we would value quiet so highly as to be willing even to contribute to it.

More Power for Farmers

AN exhaustive report by the FERA on rural electrification in Massachusetts, just off the press, reveals that while 99 per cent of the State's population lives within economic access of existing distribution systems, there are still over 3300 miles of unelectrified roads and about 45,000 persons beyond service from power companies and municipal plants. A six-months survey leads to the conclusion that about 1100 miles of pole lines should be built as extensions to present systems, thus giving to 5400 additional farmsteads and rural dwellings the benefits of electric service.

The desire of farm dwellers for modern conveniences, many of which may be classed as necessities, is an outstanding feature of rural life. The extension of electric lines is an economic problem, solution of which can be only approximate where the number of customers per mile of road falls below two or three, unless exceptionally heavy consumption of electricity is assured to offset the cost of line construction.

Many factors are working for the farmer in this field. Improvements are gradually bringing down costs. In some cases poles are being set as far as 400 feet apart, wire of special composition providing the increased strength required. Communication and power utilities are co-operating more effectively in the joint ownership or rental of poles. Frequently construction costs are lessened by the use of voluntary rural labor as a local contribution to the cause. In some localities highway lighting permits sharing the investment outlay with the municipality. Utility rates have been made more adaptable to farm service. Electric metering on farms has been simplified by many power systems, and terms of credit for the building of lines and the purchase of appliances made more liberal.

It is interesting to note in passing that the Massachusetts survey revealed an outstanding desire for radio sets among prospective users, power-driven water pumps coming next. With continued co-operation there can be no doubt that progress in this field will make much further headway in the next half-decade, but for some time the more isolated farms will probably be obliged to produce their own electricity.

The Spy's Technique

Book News of the Day

HOW espionage and counter-espionage in the interest of the Allies was conducted from Holland finds now a detailed report in SECRETS OF THE WHITE LADY, by Capt. Henry Landau (New York: Putnam. $3). The mystery-play title of the organization, The White Lady, promises rather more in the way of excitement than the matter-of-fact telling reveals. One rather expects something as exciting as Edgar Wallace until one recalls that he made a good thing out of entertaining his readers. Captain Landau goes in for a plodding recital of the events connected with his work. Probably that is where fiction is such an improvement upon fact where mystery is concerned.

Spies, actually, are engaged in a workmanlike business in which every detail is designed to eliminate the probability of discovery by the espionage service of the enemy, in this case the Germans. The actuality is not half so exciting on the surface as the fictioneers would make it out to be. Scotland Yard is a dull place by comparison with the fictional reports of its activities, but it does the job. The day finished, it is not impossible that the detectives in its service retire to their homes and read mystery plays for a busman's holiday, sighing, perhaps, that their daily job does not more closely imitate the art of the novelist.

* * *

Unless the reader remembers that fact is all too seldom patterned upon the lines of romance, "The White Lady" may come as a bit of disappointment. Captain Landau sticks to facts that are sure to be of special interest to students of the technique of espionage, leaving the general reader a bit flattened by the prosiness of the recital. In particular there is cause to wonder if Captain Landau has quite done justice to the Allied conduct of espionage elsewhere than from Holland. Rather too frequent for ready credence are his repeated exultant remarks that his branch of the service succeeded where others failed. It may be so, but we should be interested in hearing the British War Office comment.

The book describes how some methods of concealment of messages—such as hiding documents in hollow coat buttons—worked in the interior operations, but were not subtle enough for use at the border. It tells how communication lines were often kept open for months with dummy dispatches against the day when it was decided that the real thing could be sent through. The use of duplicate messages by separate channels is explained as safeguard against the capture of one set of communications, and it is made plain how urgent was the need for reserve lines that could be thrown into action when an established route had to be isolated because it had drawn marked suspicion.

Then there was always the danger that venal agents would turn treasonable, however great the precautions taken in their selection. Often clergymen and college professors were used as "letter boxes" and they came under the keenest sort of scrutiny from the counter-espionage. Many of these devoted operators in Belgium were sentenced to long prison terms, even though serious charges could not be proved against them by the German officers in occupation. So thorough was this counter-espionage that few of those engaged in the White Lady operations escaped suspicion.

* * *

Captain Landau describes the activities of the German counter-espionage service in Belgium and in occupied France and recounts the events that followed the arrests of a number of spies. He shows how a platoon of spies was established in the Hirson area, near the Franco-Belgian border. This platoon functioned until the end of the war without a single arrest, Captain Landau states, adding with justifiable enthusiasm that this was "a truly remarkable achievement in the face of the strict German surveillance."

The procedure of the court-martial trials is gone into and an account in detail is given of one of them. There are also numerous reports of the secret agents, here printed for the first time. One chapter is devoted to the last letters home of condemned spies. The book as a whole forms a tribute to those who did their share in winning the war though they had to work in the dark under the continual expectation that they would be executed if found out. Many women volunteered for this service, and proved to be among the most valuable of the "secret soldiers." E. C. S.

Mirror of Opinion

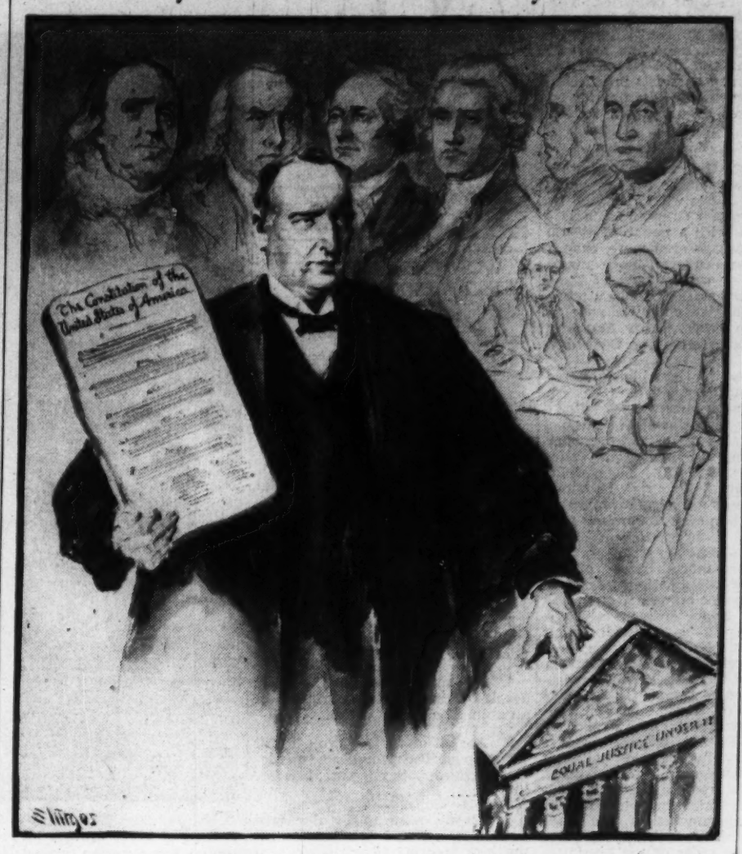
Franklin Men Needed

POINTING to the large part that Christian character has played in the affairs of the United States, the Rev. Gerald A. Winrod of Wichita, Kan., told a summer conference audience that "if the present leadership were as true to God as were men like Washington and Franklin, America would not be so dangerously near the crossroads today."

"The Bible is filled with amazing scientific facts," he said, "and when anything goes wrong in the world we move forward courageously in a life of prayer based upon Bible contents, to later victory and higher ground. Man knows God through expressions that are more beautiful than the earth or the heavens, and if you would see God look long and well at Jesus Christ.

"We need more men of God in present-day leadership. We need more George Washingtons and Benjamin Franklins. . . . Franklin men are God-used in times of crisis, and it was Benjamin Franklin who moved, out of his God-consciousness, that each session by the constitutional convention open with prayer."—*Binghamton (N. Y.) Press.*

They Builded Better Than They Knew



Appreciating the Constitution

By Donovan Richardson
Chief Editorial Writer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ON THE 17th of September, 148 years ago, the framers of the American Constitution finished their work. Today with four states—New York, New Mexico, New Jersey and Pennsylvania—considering revisions of their state constitutions and with the New Deal changing the face of national government, Constitution Day finds Americans of every sort turning with new interest to their federal charter. This interest is the best guarantee of the Constitution's future. For it will mean a better appreciation of the nation's basic law and a fuller use of it to preserve liberty.

Appreciation, of course, entails learning the letter and imbibing the spirit. It implies intelligent understanding rather than unthinking idolatry. The Constitution affords a shelter under which we may achieve freedom; it does not of itself bestow freedom. South of the Rio Grande are a dozen dictatorships possessing Constitutions copied from the great model drafted at Philadelphia in 1787. North of the Great Lakes freedom of speech and of the press is as secure as in the United States, although Canada possesses no constitutional barrier to its infringement. The Fifteenth Amendment provides that a citizen shall not be denied the right to vote on account of race, but in several states Negroes are so denied.

A constitution, then, does not operate of itself. The United States might, with constitutional forms, become as much of a despotism as Louisiana under Huey Long. Great Britain preserves an equal amount of freedom without such forms. Yet the Constitution of 1787 has served America well. Only by recalling the circumstances which gave it birth can we appreciate its vital part in welding the thirteen colonies into a single nation.

* * *

To carry on the Revolutionary War the colonies had organized the Continental Congress and established the Articles of Confederation. But neither provided any real power. Congress could not levy taxes. Its requests to the legislatures produced little response. It had no credit and had really become a laughing stock. The Articles of Confederation actually forbade states to make trade agreements and the individual colonies were not only setting up barriers against one another but were powerless to obtain favorable arrangements with other nations.

It was from a trade convention at Annapolis that the call came for a convention to "revise the Articles of Confederation." And when the new Constitution was submitted it was attacked as "unconstitutional" because it was not a revision of the Articles of Confederation, because it was submitted not to the legislatures as provided in the Articles, but to special conventions, and because it was to become effective when ratified by only nine of the thirteen states.

The Constitution was described at the time as "the bulwark of liberty, the balm of misery, the essence of justice and the astonishment of all mankind . . . the best form of government which has ever been offered to the world." These are terms many of us might use today. But in 1787 they were thought to be so manifestly preposterous in reference to the Constitution that they were applied to it in jest by its opponents, the anti-Federalists. Few even of its supporters were wholly satisfied. Several members of the convention refused to sign the Constitution. Benjamin Franklin was an opposition candidate for delegate to the Pennsylvania ratifying convention, Patrick Henry fought ratification in Virginia.

Some of this opposition was mere hatred of change, more was based on the failure to include the guarantees of individual liberty later added in the Bill of Rights, and possibly even more had economic causes. There was a sharp cleavage between city and country, between commercial and agricultural interests, between creditor and debtor elements of the community. The agricultural and debtor group had been agitating for paper money and the repudiation of war debts. The new Constitution blocked them. The commercial and creditor groups expected to benefit from trade fostered by a strong central government and by the full payment of war bonds many of which had fallen to a fifth of their face value.

* * *

We shall not understand the struggle that nearly defeated the Constitution unless we perceive the operation of some of these forces. Undoubtedly, there were many altruistic and patriotic considerations at work, but the geographical division on ratification (only 5 per cent of the people voted) can hardly be explained except on the basis of economic interest. Indeed, we shall not fully appreciate the Constitution, and particularly the careful balancing of interest against interest which is its most notable feature, unless we see that this was produced by many of the same interests that divided over ratification.

Now it should not be supposed that the framers of the Constitution were chiefly concerned with winning an economic conflict. Nor need we question their motives. Even the knowledge that forty out of the fifty-five delegates owned war securities and stood to profit by the establishment of a strong Government need not make us believe that they had no patriotic purpose. It should rather help us to understand that these were not political theorists, but men of affairs who knew enough to set economic interests behind the political powers they were balancing.

Madison put the matter frankly in the Federalist when he said, "Society itself will be broken into so many parts, interests, and classes of citizens that the rights of individuals, or of the minority, will be in little danger from interested combinations of the majority." And actually it appears that the framers were more concerned with establishing an effective Government and one that was fairly balanced than in devising one sure to favor themselves or their class.

Indeed the more one studies the difficulties overcome in framing and adopting the Constitution and the more one considers the remarkable way it has adapted itself to the fortyfold expansion of the nation the easier it is to agree with the historian Bancroft that it evidences "the movement of the divine power which gives unity to the universe, and order and connection to events." We know the convention opened daily with prayer.

Today the Constitution is again undergoing stresses. Again they are to some extent between centrifugal and centripetal forces, between federalist and anti-federalist. These strains are peculiar to a federal system and for it make a written constitution particularly valuable. Other stresses we observe today are again in some measure due to conflicts between commercial and agricultural, creditor and debtor interests. However, now centralization is desired by the country whereas in colonial days it was the cities which sought the extension of federal power.

Clearly we shall maintain our own balance better and help to maintain that of the Constitution if we recognize again that economic forces as well as plain patriotism are involved in the present struggle. And in striving to preserve precious liberties while making alterations needed to cope with new conditions, we can remember that the reliance on divine guidance which helped give us the Constitution is applicable to its orderly improvement and preservation.

The Wide Horizon

Sinews of War

By Richard L. Strout

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

A SERIES of pictures which appeared in the Monitor last Friday of some very realistic chunks of scrap iron being loaded aboard cargo boats in Boston Harbor for Italy gave rise to a long chain of reflections and a little personal investigation. The caption said:

SINEWS OF WAR FOUND IN NEW ENGLAND SCRAP HEAP

and the implication was that Italy was stocking up for possible war.

Now this is a very serious matter indeed. It hardly needs to be explained today that the huge exports of American goods to the allies in the years 1914-1916 financed by Morgan and others were very largely instrumental in taking the United States into the World War. Walter Millis has told the story in his book, "The Road to War," and an extraordinarily lucid little booklet just put out by the Foreign Policy Association, entitled, "War Tomorrow—Will We Keep Out?" brings the question down to date.

With the Ethiopian crisis at the boiling point, it is obvious that Americans cannot begin thinking of this matter too quickly. The problem is acute, first, because the League countries might conceivably attempt to apply "economic sanctions," against Italy (namely a trade boycott), in which case the attitude of America would be decisive; and, second, because the recent Senate neutrality resolution which forbids the export of implements of war does not take effect until war is actually declared, and does not define what "implements of war" are.

* * *

Some years back a question arose as to how much war material nations around the Chaco war zone were getting from the United States. Somebody from the State Department asked the Commerce Department to prepare monthly lists of specific articles. This monthly list is still being supplied. Shortly after the order went out in connection with the Chaco, the Manchurian trouble flared up. So American exports of munitions to Japan and China were added to the monthly list.

Now this export list is broader than such mere items as "rifles," "machine guns," "cannon" and the like. Modern warfare is more dependent on raw materials, it seems, than on actual weapons. The list specifically points out that the scrap iron is not necessarily used for war material; but the fact is nevertheless that scrap iron is included. So is cotton, cotton linters, trucks and buses, and a few other major categories. The list should be helpful to the State Department in determining what war materials are.

The State Department has not yet asked the Commerce Department to include Italy in its Chaco list, and it is almost impossible for a single correspondent to manipulate the labyrinthine files of the commerce records by himself. Nevertheless, this corrospondent did get a few sample soundings.

Take that matter of scrap iron, for example. Here are comparative figures for a single month not hitherto published. Last year's July exports to Italy from all the United States were 21,803 tons; this July the total was 62,169 tons—almost three times as heavy.

Trucks and buses yielded another sample sounding. July, 1934, the total exports to Italy from the United States were 78; this July, the number had risen to 142—about double. Are trucks and buses "materials of war" within the meaning of the Senate's neutrality resolution? It is a question for the future.

* * *

These figures are, of course, provocative rather than conclusive. Exports of cotton, for example, thus far this year, are almost identical with last year's; and this raises another interesting consideration. Current studies show that in the first seven months of 1934, 277,982 bales were exported to Italy, while in the similar period this year the total was 259,505. Exports are smaller, rather than larger.

But here is an interesting sidelight on the matter.

On August 7, Wayne Taylor, vice-president of the Federal Export-Import Bank, a government institution for the stimulus of exports, formally announced that it would consider no loans on cotton exports to Italy. The reason given was the "general unsettled conditions." American exporters had asked for short-term credits. They were refused. Taken in conjunction with other matters, this was a momentous decision.

Besides the ban on cotton credits, Italy faces another handicap in getting American financial aid. It is the Johnson Law, prohibiting governments which have defaulted in their war-debt payments from floating loans in the United States. Of course, this does not apply to Italy specifically, but in the event of European hostilities Italy as a nation would be cut off from the Wall Street money markets.

The actual fact is that Italy is on a cash basis today in the matter of buying goods from the United States. Italy's credit rating is not high abroad, despite $500,000,000 in gold still in its vaults. In the event of warfare, so far as can be judged, Italy would be peculiarly susceptible to economic "sanctions."

Germany, it is true, in the World War, fought on despite allied embargoes. But Germany had iron and coal. Italy has neither.